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Vol. 27 No. 4
Whole No. 427

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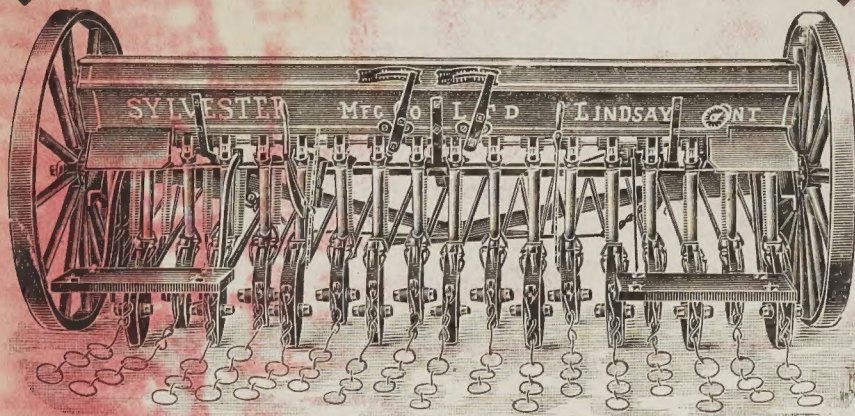
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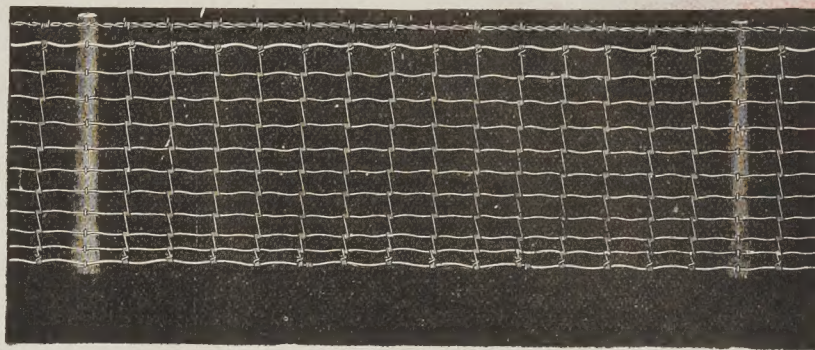
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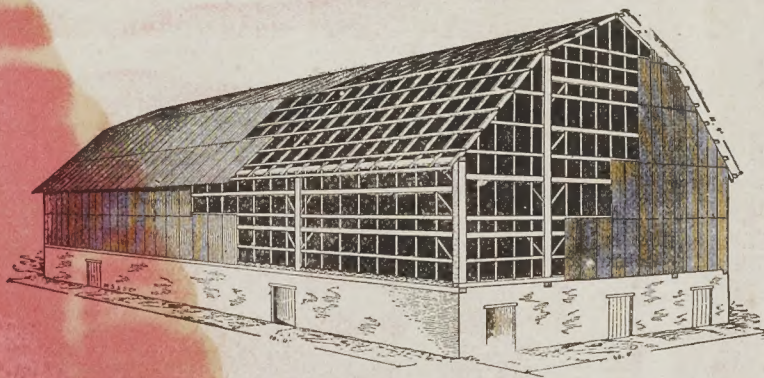
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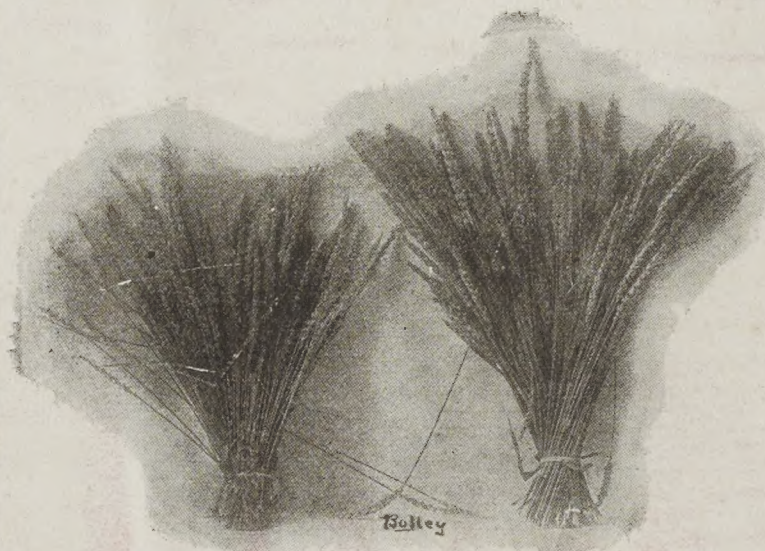
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VOL 27, No. 4
WHOLE No. 428

WINNIPEG, CANADA, FEBRUARY 20, 1908

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention.

The annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held at Saskatoon on the 12th, 13th and 14th insts., was one of the largest gatherings that this organization has yet seen, there being about 125 or 130 duly accredited delegates, as well as a number of visitors. The attendance from the more southern portion of the province was quite satisfactory, and, besides this, there were quite a number of new faces from points lying along the C. N. R. branches farther north.

The time allotted proved to be too short for the business undertaken, and, on account of the necessity on the part of many delegates to leave hurriedly in order to catch the train going south on Friday, the convention at last "broke up" rather uncereemoniously with some business still uncompleted. Among the other matters that were left over was the discussion of the report of the Royal Grain Commission. In the call for the convention it was announced that this would be one of the items on the programme. Mr. John Miller, chairman of the Commission, was also present and by consent of the con-

vention had been granted permission to review the ground gone over by the Commission; but, except for a few moments here and there in the discussions, no chance was afforded him. The lack of a suitable length of time given to Mr. Miller is much to be regretted, in view of the opportunities that have been open to the Commission to investigate so many features of the grain trade upon which the average person, in the very nature of things, must be entirely ignorant. A half day spent on the report of the Commission would have been well occupied.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The first few minutes of the convention were taken up with addresses of welcome in which Mayor Wilson, on behalf of the city of Saskatoon, Mr. Isbister on behalf of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Caswell, on behalf of the local Grain Growers' Association, took part.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The address of President E. N. Hopkins was full of interest. We present the principal portions of it.

After referring to the climatic conditions of the growing season of 1907, Mr. Hopkins said:

"After the grain was cut the weather was ideal for threshing and the other fall work, and consequently a larger area than usual was prepared for seeding the coming year. Owing to a smaller harvest than usual, favorable weather for moving the crop, and improved transportation facilities, the traffic congestion was of short duration. The prices received for wheat and oats were the highest in years, and, to many of the farmers, the past year, with all its discouragements, has been one of the most profitable.

"Each year has its own particular problems, last year's being the car shortage and the inadequate fuel supply. With the short crop and the mild winter, the country has to a greater or less extent escaped these. During the fall and winter there has come another problem, to which all the ills under which the country labors have been attributed; but the clouds are breaking and we are in hopes that the mists will soon clear away. It was simply what we prophesied a year ago—the increase of capital in the country did not keep pace with the expansion. The banks reached their limit.

"For several years the commerce of

the world has increased by leaps and bounds. The inflation of securities and extension of credit led to wild speculation, extravagant living, and unparalleled luxury. The prices of all commodities have gone up, and the cost of living has greatly increased. We, who did not think, called this an era of marvellous prosperity, but the few who thought knew that there must inevitably come a day of reckoning and a general re-adjustment, and it is here. It is simply history repeating itself.

"I think that it will prove to be to us a blessing in disguise. We will drop for a little this strenuous life, stop in this mad rush and take stock of our surroundings, and be not quite so anxious to add acre to acre and farm to farm, but wait a little and let the world's finances have time to readjust themselves.

"Shortly after the last convention, two of your executive, H. O. Partidge and F. W. Green, were in Ottawa giving evidence regarding the lumber combine, and took that opportunity of laying before the Dominion government the different resolutions passed at the last convention. Their report will be laid before you before the close of this convention.

"The report of the Royal Grain Commission has recently been laid



Some of the Western Delegates and Guests in attendance at the National Live Stock Convention and Canadian Seed Growers' Convention in Ottawa, during the first week of February.

Names are as follows:— 1. Bryce Wright, De Winton, Alta. 2. James Sharp, Lacombe, Alta. 3. Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask. 4. George H. Greig, Winnipeg, Man. 5. Robert Haberman, Man. 6. Frank Whiteside, Stettler, Alta. 7. J. J. McHugh, Calgary, Alta. 8. Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Ottawa. 9. Senator P. Talbot, Lacombe, Alta. 10. Dr. S. J. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C. 11. J. H. Duncan, B.C. 12. H. V. Clendenning, Harding, Man. 13. John A. Mooney, Valley River, Man. 14. F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 15. L. M. Morgan, High River, Alta. 16. George Edmondson, Alta. 17. F. M. Logan, Victoria, B.C. 18. J. E. Smart, Victoria, B.C. 19. E. I. Hallman, Airdrie, Alta. 20. A. B. McDonald, Claresholm, Alta. 21. W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, W. H. English, Harding, Man. 23. James Rae, Medicine Hat, Alta. 24. Walter James, Rosser, Man. 25. George Batho, Winnipeg. 26. D. Cargill, Seven Persons, Alta. 27. John Portage la Prairie, Man. 28. W. B. Thorne, High River, Alta. 29. S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man. 30. R. G. Mathews, Macleod, Alta. 31. Walter Huckvale, Medicine Hat, Alta. 32. Richardson, Calgary, Alta. 33. John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta. 34. P. M. Brett, Regina, Sask. 35. George Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask. 36. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man. 37. Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg. 38. George Allison, Elkhorn, Man. 39. J. R. Anderson, Victoria, B.C. 40. John Graham, Carberry, Man. 41. John Bracken, Regina, Sask.

before parliament, and the newspapers have printed the same in detail, and members have had a fairly good chance to become familiar with their findings, and I would expect that their report would receive the earnest consideration of this convention.

"Early last summer your executive deemed it advisable to call a conference of representatives of the Grain Growers' associations of the three prairie provinces to consider the report of the Royal Grain Commission, and, if necessary, to propound a scheme for the marketing and transportation of our grain (at that time we thought the report would be made public early in the fall). We think the question is too large to be dealt with by any one province, and should be worked out by the united thought of the three provinces interested. Hence the conference.

"It was our thought to call a conference, propound a scheme for the solution of the problem and then endeavor to have our different associations endorse it, and thus present a solid front to the powers that be, and then we felt confident that we could not fail. But the publication of the report was delayed until January, and for reasons of their own, our sister associations called their conventions before the report was made public, and the conference has not been held.

"The average individual does not stop to think that not only the interests of the farmers of this province must be considered, but the interests of the grain growers of the three provinces considered (besides other interests) if not by us, at least by those with whom we may have to do.

"Our first annual summer gathering was held at Indian Head on July 9 and 10, and we think that it was highly successful. We believe these gatherings should be continued and changes made in the programme from time to time as experience would seem to suggest.

"As you are aware, the government have decided to provide seed grain to those who have been unfortunate during the past season. I believe everyone will commend them for so doing. I also believe that they will take all possible precautions in the selection to have it free from noxious weed seeds. However, it is quite likely that they will be compelled to procure seed from localities where noxious weeds are prevalent. I hope that the grain growers of this province will take a little advice from one who has grown twenty-five crops in what is now the province of Saskatchewan and knows something of the history of former distributions of seed grain, and that is, where it is at all possible, procure your seed from farmers who are known to have seed free from noxious weeds. Do not be afraid of a little trouble or a few miles' drive. You will learn that it is time well spent. Besides, pay strict attention to the fanning and pickling of the seed. Resolve, and carry out your resolution, that you will never sow any noxious weed seeds. What I have said in this regard is more particularly for the benefit of the newcomers, for I believe every old-timer will agree with me when I say that too much emphasis cannot be laid on this important matter.

"Our conventions have already endeavored to represent the average views of the majority of the grain growers. To do this, it will be necessary to very materially increase our present membership. Under the present plan of yearly memberships, the work has to be undertaken each year. A new plan will be submitted by which life memberships will be created, and by which we trust a large sum will be raised to be held in trust, the interest only to be used for the advancement of the interests of the Association. We think that this plan will place the Association on a more permanent basis.

"In conclusion let me say that it has always seemed to me to be unfortunate that we, as a convention representing interests greater than all

other interests in the province combined, should be compelled to deal with such important matters in such a hurried manner. We scarcely have time to touch the details, and can only very briefly deal with principles. I hope the day is not far distant when our organization will be extended and it will be possible to give the different questions the consideration their importance demands."

A FREE DISCUSSION

The rest of the morning was occupied with routine business and a free and easy discussion on various subjects.

J. R. Symons, of Fairville, referred to the resolution of last year that agreed that no member of a government or of the management of a grain company should hold a position on the executive of the Association. He thought that the resolution had served its purpose, and that the constitution might be amended so as to set it aside.

As a number of newly formed branch associations were represented, it was agreed that branches formed during 1908 be allowed representation on the same basis as those existing during 1907.

CAN ELEVATORS SHIP SPECIAL BINNED WHEAT TO THEIR OWN ORDER?

One of the most lively discussions of the whole convention took place here. Geo. Langley, M. P. P., of Maymont, stated that during the fall he had engaged a special bin from

ets to them he can make his sale, and we deliver the quantity of the same grade at the terminal elevator. This is our interpretation of the Grain Act, and we are willing to abide by it. Therefore we are instructing our agent that all cars must be shipped to our order, as this is the only way we can do business.

Yours truly,

"The Western Elevator Co."

This letter was forwarded by Mr. Langley to Mr. Castle, and the following reply was received:

MR. CASTLE'S LETTER TO MR. LANGLEY.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26th, 1907.
Geo. Langley, Esq., M.P.P.,
Maymont, Sask.

"Dear Sir.—Your recent favor to hand and carefully noted. The letter of the Western Elevator Co. to yourself, dated the 13th inst., I also carefully read over and am returning it herewith as per your request.

"No Elevator Company has any right whatever to dispose of the original bill of lading representing a car of stored grain shipped from its elevator, except such car has been purchased or under special permission of the owner of such shipment, and I have so notified the Western Elevator Co., as you will note per enclosed copy of my letter to them. I am, sir,

Yours truly,

Chas. C. Castle,
Warehouse Commissioner.



Breaking on the farm of Wm. Beattie, near Carlyle, Sask.

the Western Elevator Company at his local point. After delivering a carload of wheat, ordering a car and having the grain loaded, he tendered his tickets and offered payment of storage charges, but the local operator refused these, stating that the Company forbade him from shipping special binned wheat except to the Company's own order. In this case he hastened conclusions by stepping over to the station and billing out the car in his own name; the elevator operator then accepted the tickets and payment of charges. Wishing to investigate the grounds upon which the elevator company acted in such a manner, he wrote to the secretary of the Grain Exchange, Warehouse Commissioner Castle, and the Western Elevator Co. Mr. Castle in his reply asked for all particulars. The Elevator Co replied as follows:

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE WESTERN ELEVATOR CO. TO MR. LANGLEY.

Winnipeg, Nov. 13, 1907.
Mr. Geo. Langley, Maymont, Sask.

"Dear Sir,—We have your letter of the 9th, and also had a letter from our agent on the same matter. It appears in this case that you have not ground of complaint, because you did not ship your car and paid your elevator fees. We note your contention that we are obliged to ship wheat where the farmer wishes. We, on the other hand, claim that under the terms of the Grain Act we can deliver a farmer his wheat at Fort William, and if he wishes to sell to someone else by sending the storage tick-

MR. CASTLE'S LETTER TO THE ELEVATOR CO., AFTER RECEIVING COPY OF THEIR LETTER.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25th, 1907.
"Western Elevator Co.,
Grain Exchange.

"Dear Sirs.—In your letter of the 13th inst., to Mr. Geo. Langley, of Maymont, you claim that under the terms of the Grain Act you have the right of delivering the farmer his wheat at Fort William, if you so desire, by tendering delivery of same quantity of same grade as his country storage tickets call for or his special binned shipment inspected at the terminal elevator.

"This contention of yours is absolutely wrong. If, owing to the fact that the shipper has not surrendered his storage tickets and paid the charges due thereon, the grain should be billed forward in your name, you have no right whatever by law to dispose of said shipment except authorized to do so by the shipper, or through his having sold you the shipment. You have the right of holding the shipping bill and other documents for the shipper's account until such time as he surrenders the storage receipts and pays the country elevator storage charges, but when he has done this he has the right of demanding from you the original bill of lading for the shipment of his wheat.

"I understand your buyer at Maymont says that he is instructed to ship all cars of stored grain to your company's order. I desire to point

out that in the case of special binned grain the shipment should be made in the owner's name in every case, provided he has surrendered his storage tickets and tendered the payment of the storage charges due thereon.

"In any event stored grain is only entrusted to you for safe keeping, and you have no lien whatever on it except to the extent of the storage charges. I am, sir, yours truly,

Chas. C. Castle,

Warehouse Commissioner.

This, Mr. Langley admitted, was very satisfactory but for the fact that Mr. Castle took no further action to prevent the Elevator Company from continuing its practice. He contended that it was the duty of the Warehouse Commissioner to have followed up this correspondence with such action as would effectively stop the company from acting in this manner. If any farmer began to buy wheat on the track without a license, he would be promptly prosecuted, and he claimed that the Western Elevator Company should be made to follow instructions or have its license taken from it.

MR. SNOW'S DEFENSE.

M. Snow, Deputy Warehouse Commissioner, who was present, was called upon to explain. He admitted that the point was well taken, and that this was a question that should be cleared up. He read a portion of the Grain Act to show that the law was a little obscure on this very matter.

He claimed that as Mr. Langley had made no further complaint after Mr. Castle's letter had been sent to the elevator Co., Mr. Castle had no means of knowing that they were continuing their former practice. The only proper way for Mr. Castle to proceed in a prosecution was upon sworn statements, setting forth specific complaints. It was still open to Mr. Langley or anyone else to take this course. The Warehouse Commissioner's branch did not enter suits in court, nor did they intend to do so, except upon sworn statements. He resented the insinuation that the law was more rigidly enforced against farmers than against grain buying companies.

Another delegate complained that he had been refused storage at a practically empty elevator during the time of its operation. Mr. Snow replied that no elevator operator had any legal right to refuse storage to saleable wheat under such circumstances. The complainant should submit a sworn statement to the Warehouse Commissioner if he wished the matter taken up.

SPECIAL SHIPPERS' REPRESENTATIVE

D. D. Campbell, of Winnipeg, Special Shippers' Representative, delivered a short address with regard to his work. He said that he came into touch a good deal with the Inspection Branch, and he found this part of the government machinery blamed for a great deal where it was not at fault. He had found that a good many of the complaints of farmers arose in cases where they had put their grain through elevators, and he told of a specific instance where a carload of farmer's wheat had been plugged by an elevator company with smutted grain.

He claimed that the weakest point in the Inspection Act was that which dealt with the fee for inspection. The fee, he thought, should be raised from 65 cents to \$1.00 per carload. There was no other occupation in the country upon which the disposal of so much property was at stake and if the machinery could be proved even one iota it should be done. He thought that at the present time the deputy inspectors were forced to work rather too long hours and that their salaries should be increased, so that the best men would not be induced to enter other lines. The inspection fees at Winnipeg only paid the salaries of the inspectors, but also his own salary met deficits in connection with inspection offices at Calgary, son and Duluth.

Excellent Gardens

AND

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He contended that the number of mistakes made was very small in proportion to the number of cars sent out. In a large number of the cases where he had been utilized he had not asked for a re-inspection because there was not the slightest ground for hoping that the grade could be raised. Wherever he thought there was the least chance to secure a better grade for the shipper, he consulted the Chief Inspector, and he had never been refused a free re-inspection whenever he had asked for one. Perhaps in one case out of five a change was made in the grading. In seven or eight cases he had been asked to have the Survey Board called in, but in every instance he knew beforehand that the shipper was throwing away his money.

In reply to a complaint that wheat weighing more than 60 lbs. to the bushel was put into the low grades, Campbell pointed out that the grading of the Grain Act demanded 1 hard, 1 northern and 2 north-should be all sound, and no matter how much it might weigh, the Inspector dare not give any of these to a carload that contained frozen kernels.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The convention resumed its the afternoon, Geo. Langley, reported upon the action of government with respect to resolutions passed a year ago.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Motherwell had drafted a bill dealing with the matter of

hail insurance along the lines demanded by the last convention. When this bill was submitted to his party associates Mr. Motherwell could not get another man to give it his support; so the bill was torn up. The former hail insurance act, however, had been changed somewhat. Previously the indemnity for a total loss had been fixed at \$4 per acre; now a farmer can insure for \$3, \$4 or \$5 per acre at a charge respectively of 11, 15 and 19 cents. He had been told that there would be a more vigorous canvass for business.

As to government telephones, he said that a sum of money had been set aside for the purpose of enquiring into the telephone systems in other provinces and countries, and Saskatchewan would be equipped with a government owned system as soon as practicable.

The proposed agricultural college was being provided for under the Supplementary Revenue Act, which imposed a tax of one cent an acre on all taxable land, thus raising \$330,000 a year. Five per cent of this tax was set aside as an agricultural college fund, so the government have this year \$16,000 in hand, and the institution would be established in the very near future.

As to the coal question he said that this had two sides—coal lands, and the storage of stocks of coal to provide against emergencies. As to the latter the dealers and public had all been urged in due season to stock up, and there was no cause for alarm at any point. With reference to the question of coal lands, the govern-

ment was not particularly anxious to go into the coal mining business, as this meant a large outlay perhaps in experiments. Coal had been discovered in the Eagle Creek country, and a small outfit had been engaged to be put to work there for the especial relief of the settlers in the Goose Lake region.

DOMINION LEGISLATION.

Messrs. H. O. Partridge, of Sintaluta, and F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, who had been a delegation to Ottawa to present the resolutions of 1907 to the Dominion Government, next reported.

Mr. Partridge said that they had been called to Ottawa to give testimony before the special committee on the lumber combine, and they had also taken occasion while they were there to present the other matters.

They had asked that an experimental farm be established in Northern Saskatchewan, and had been assured that their request would probably be carried out.

They requested government operation of terminal elevators and went into the whole question of interior elevators, presenting a scheme for their operation under the government. They had been told in effect that if they could interest the local government in a system of interior elevators, the Federal Government would undertake whatever might be outside the provincial jurisdiction.

Mr. Green said that, from the reception that they had received at Ottawa, he believed it would be just as easy to get a hearing and receive

concessions from the Dominion as from the provincial government. He had laid before several of the Ministers a scheme of government control of the grain trade that had received almost universal support. The Minister of Trade and Commerce said that parliament would be ready to put millions into the scheme as soon as it could be assured that the unanimous opinion of the people of the West had been arrived at.

A BATCH OF RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolution Committee now brought down a printed copy of the resolutions proposed. The first resolution, carried unanimously, read as follows:

AGAINST CHANGE IN DISTRIBUTION OF CARS.

"That this convention is strongly opposed to any change being made in the Grain Act, re the distribution of cars whereby the elevators would obtain a greater percentage of cars, as such a change would in our opinion destroy the greatest safeguard farmers now enjoy against the elevator monopoly."

The above resolution was moved by F. C. Washington, of Weyburn, and seconded by G. Hamilton, of McTaggart. The mover contended that nearly all the cars allotted to farmers were loaded inside 24 hours and go out on the same train as those given to the elevators. He suggested that his shipping point had obtained a certain amount of notoriety because of the suspension at that place for two weeks of the section of the Grain Act referred to. He said that there had been a good crop at Weyburn

and the cars early in the fall came very slowly. Then the car order book was lost. Mr. Brownlee, of the C. P. R., sent a telegram stating that no more cars would be forwarded there until the book was recovered, and the local branch of the G. G. A. was pressed to act. More than 400 names were on the book. Two public meetings were held before their action was decided upon. The increase in the number of cars loaded during the two weeks that the clause was out of the way did not warrant the conclusion, as had been contended, that the Grain Act retarded shipping. Before the Act was suspended Weyburn got only 44 cars in two weeks, but during the two weeks of suspension 164 cars were offered. He said that the local Association and the people of Weyburn generally were in favor of the Act as it now stands.

FAVOR CENTAL INSTEAD OF BUSHEL.

The next resolution passed read as follows:

"That this association desires to reiterate its opinion as expressed last year that it would be in the interests of both producers and handlers of farm products if the cental were made the basis of weight instead of the bushel."

COMPULSORY HAIL INSURANCE RESOLUTION.

The question of a compulsory government hail insurance tax occupied a long time in its discussion. The original resolution called for a levy of one cent per acre on all arable lands not exclusively used for ranching or pasture purposes. This was moved by Messrs. Green and Bate-man. Quite a number of delegates supported the proposition; many others opposed it. R. S. Cook of Prince Albert, thought that the proposition was vicious in its principle and would be more so in its application. Geo. Langley, M.P.P., thought that it would be an utterly hopeless errand to go before the Legislature with any such request, as there were so many other interests that the government must consider that they could never pass it. In answer to the contention that new settlers were often unable to raise the amount of the premium charge as at present, he suggested that no bank would refuse an advance for a hail insurance premium. They dare not have it made known that they had done so. R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, opposed the tax on behalf of his district. He had lived there since 1883, but did not think that 1,000 bushels of grain had been destroyed by hail in that part of the country. Mr. Seed thought that there should be a permanent fund, and that such a tax would not be more unjust than the education tax. He had no special interest in supporting such a tax as his district had never been hailed out. E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta, would apply the tax not only to all lands of every sort but also to town property. He thought that there was a general humanitarian principle embodied and that as the public was gradually becoming more and more altruistic there should be a plebiscite taken on the question at the next general election. He introduced an amendment to the original resolution. An amendment to the amendment was then introduced as follows: "Resolved that this convention is not in favor of any system of compulsory hail insurance." The amendment to the amendment received 35 votes, Mr. Partridge's amendment 53, and the original 7. The amendment as passed (and as rescinded the day following) read as follows:—

"Resolved that the provincial government be requested to introduce legislation to levy a tax of one cent an acre on all lands and an equivalent tax on other taxable property to be used to cover losses from hail storms."

TO COMPEL RAILWAYS TO SUPPLY AGENTS.

A resolution was then introduced by Messrs. G. D. Fitzgerald and Frank Shepherd asking that agents

Gasoline for Threshing and Plowing.

"Knowing that your valuable paper is taken by a great many of my brother threshermen who like to read letters about threshing or plowing done by steam or gasoline, I shall contribute my experience.

"I find that the threshing business usually pays. Last year was an exception, however. I once thought I made a little money, but after everything was figured out fine I found I was about even. I threshed last year about 36,000 bushels of mixed grain from 2,834 acres. Two years ago I threshed 72,000 bushels from 2,872 acres, and my expenses last year ran as high as two years ago, for it took more help and I paid higher wages.

"There are about enough machines in this vicinity to do all the work for next season, and a few more machines would make collections hard. So far as plowing is concerned, I think that the man who breaks prairie with a steam engine in this vicinity must be a sport. I have done as much plowing as anyone around here, and have had some very good days, and some very bad ones. Still, plowing is all right with disc or with independent plows, for our land is stony. The main thing is to have good plows. My plowing cost me about 50 cents an acre.

I send you a photo of my 22 h. p. Hart-Parr engine which I have run three seasons. I have plowed altogether some 600 acres of stony and gumbo land, and it seems as good as ever. Hurrah for gasoline."—Richard Spatz, Macoun, Sask.

A Steam Plowing Experiment.

The following account by Prof. H. M. Bainer is interesting, from the fact that careful and systematic methods were employed to arrive at the exact cost of cultivating under two different conditions. It will be noticed that the cost per acre given is for plowing, cultivating and seeding.

"Last spring the farm mechanics department of the Colorado Agricultural College, was asked to help start a steam plowing outfit on the farm of Mr. Wm. Palmer, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. The department also recommended a man for engineer who was willing to keep accurate records of all items of cost.

"The machinery was all new and up-to-date. The entire outfit was first-class. The following list of machinery made up the complete outfit:

"One 35 h. p. Buffalo-Pitts double simple steam engine, three 6-gang engine disc plows (John Deere), two 7-foot disc harrows, two 6-foot Monitor double disc grain drills, three 6-foot section smoothing harrows, one 12-foot corrugated roller (John Deere Brillion).

"This equipment was started as a combined plowing and seeding outfit and was hitched as follows: The 3-gang disc plows were cabled directly behind the engine, and were followed by the two disc harrows. Immediate-

ly behind the disc harrows were the grain drills, each of which was cabled to the engine, the harrows and drills being pulled from the same cable. The corrugated roller was next in order and was pulled by a single cable which extended to the engine. Following the roller and cabled to it were the three sections of smoothing harrows.

The cables were carefully guyed apart at various places by means of gas pipe. Without doing this, it would have been impossible to turn at the ends. The entire outfit was pulled in this manner, completing the plowing and seeding operation at once.

"Two men were required to run the engine; one as engineer and fireman and the other as guidesman. After the outfit was well started, one man was able to look after the plows and drills. One man and team was kept busy all the time in hauling water, and part of the time two men and two teams. The coal hauling also required the services of one man and team for the entire time.

"Accurate records of all cost were kept on two different areas; one on old ground which had not been plowed for three years, and the other on native sod. Both areas were composed of a sandy loam soil with clay patches. Very little adobe was found. The ground is all under "dry farming" conditions and did not contain any surplus moisture at the time of plowing.

"The following table gives the items of cost:

Number of acres Plowed.	Average Depth.	Cost of Coal per Acre.	Cost of Oil per Acre.	Cost of Repairs per acre.	Cost of Labor per Acre.	Total Cost per Acre.
Old Grnd.						
485	A. 5 ft.	41c	6c	5c	\$1.00	\$1.52
Sod.						
303	4 ft.	78c	6c	8c	\$1.03	\$2.23

"It will be noticed from the table that there is considerable difference in the cost of coal per acre in the sod plowing compared to the old ground. This is largely due to the difference in the distance the coal was hauled.

"In the old ground plowing it was hauled about four miles, while for the sod it was hauled about nine miles. It must be remembered that this cost covers that for plowing, discing, drilling in the grain, packing with the roller, and harrowing. About 20 acres were handled per day with the outfit. The outfit would have plowed, without seeding and discing, at least 30 acres per day at the same cost. No item of expense was allowed for depreciation on the value of the machinery used.

"These results are perhaps better than the average obtained from the combined plowing and seeding outfit. The engine is larger than the average; everything was new, and a good engineer was employed. The success of the large steam plowing outfit depends largely upon the size of the engine and the man who runs it."

At the Head of the Winnipeg Wholesale Implement Association



JOHN STEVENS
President

Rock Island Plows and the vehicle line of A. B. Reer, London, Ont. He has always taken a deep interest and an active part in the affairs of the association, which is to be congratulated in its happy choice.

Mr. Bell, the new first vice-president has had a varied career as telegraph operator, stationary engineer in a large Ontario flour mill, and a few years in the hardware business. He sold his business in 1904 to come to Winnipeg and open the branch for the Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., and has seen the business grow rapidly during the short time it has been established.



THOS. BELL
Vice-President



S. S. BEAN
Second Vice-President

Mr. S. S. Bean, the second vice-president comes originally from Jackson, Mich., where he began his implement career with the Empire Drill Co. of that city. With the exception of a year with McCormicks and a year with Deerings, he has remained with his original firm which became incorporated with the American Seeding Machine Co. He helped to open the Canadian branch and shortly became manager.

An Interesting Traction Plowing Experience.

"I have been running a steam plowing outfit one season, using a 34 h. p. Northwest cross compound engine, and a 12-furrow Cockshutt engine gang, with 14 inch bottoms. I have been breaking prairie on a mile stretch, and can do from 30 to 35 acres per day. The trouble here is that little of the land can be plowed in mile lengths; in some parts also there is a good deal of stone. The plow works very well in stony land, but the outfit must move more slow-



Richard Spatz Gasoline Threshing Outfit.

ly and consequently much less can be done than on clear land.

"The cost of the work per day is shown in detail in the following statement:

3 tons steam coal at \$8....	\$24.00
Hauling coal at \$3 per ton	\$9.00
Fireman	3.00
Tank man and team.....	4.50
Engineer	5.00
Oil	1.25
Board and horse feed	4.00
Blacksmithing	2.00

\$52.75

"Breaking an average of 30 acres per day puts the cost per acre at \$1.76. Incidentally, I use 100 bbls. of water per day.

"I could not give you any estimate of the cost in comparison with gasoline, but I imagine that it would be cheaper with the latter, since you do away with the expensive engineer, fireman, and water man and team. If a man wants to use his engine for both threshing and powing, however, I would prefer steam because of the abundance of straw for fuel.

"To get the most work out of his rig, a man should have his own cook and cooking car, and should also have his own blacksmith. The blacksmith can do the cooking and fixing the plow-shares in the daytime, and can change the shares at night while the outfit is standing still, when changing is necessary. Thus no time is lost, and as changing shares takes about four hours, a man can make enough in the time he saves to pay a blacksmith eight or ten days."—D. A. Hiebert, Rosthern, Sask.

Packers and Pulverizers.

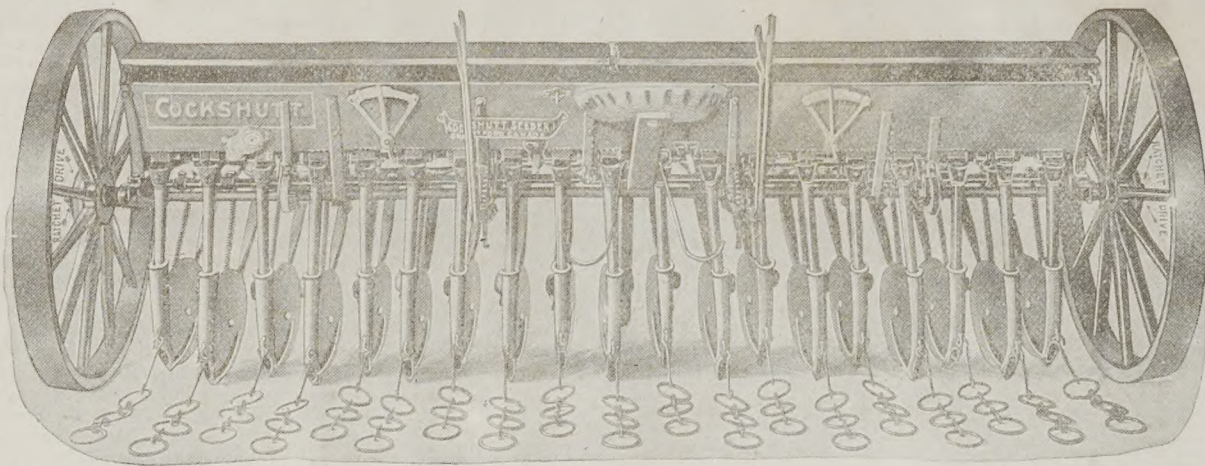
The main objects to be gained by using this class of implement are conservation of soil moisture and the prevention of the soil from blowing. Incidentally the clods upon the surface are pulverized. There are many farmers who will go so far as to say that the increase in their crops from one year's use of one of these machines has more than paid for it.

The general effect of using a packer is to compress the soil below the surface, so that the air cannot circulate freely, thus robbing it of its moisture, and to leave a layer of loose soil on the surface to act as a blanket or mulch to prevent moisture from passing off the surface. The uneven surface of a packed field presents a succession of pockets which catch the loose surface soil and prevent it from drifting. Used early in the spring on fall plowed land, the packer prevents loss of moisture as well as drifting that would occur if the land were not touched for a couple of weeks after being ready to work. Similarly it prevents both loss of moisture and drifting in the summer-fallow, on which it is largely used. Likewise it is used in the fall after fall plowing, for the same purpose, and is used in the spring on land sown to grain, to pack the soil closely about the seed, hold the moisture and prevent the soil from blowing.

There are at least two types of this implement known in the West, the subsoil packer so prominent in the Campbell system of dry farming, and the packer and pulverizer widely known and used in Manitoba especially. The wheel of the subsoil packer is narrow and wedge-shaped, and presses deep into the subsoil. The wheel of the pulverizer and packer is flat and corrugated, and does not press so deeply into the soil.

This brief discussion was suggested by an inquiry from E. W. S. Laverham, Man., asking the names of the firms from whom packers can be obtained. In this connection we would mention the Jno. Watson Mfg. Co., Cockshutt Plow Co., Massey-Harris Co., Parlin & Orendorff Canadian Plow Co., and John Deere Plow Co., all of Winnipeg, and the Brandon Machine Works Co., Brandon, as selling these implements. The last named firm manufacture the subsoil

Cockshutt Drills



The discs (or shoes) are set with an extreme zig-zag. The bearings are narrow. The attachment is on the concave side of the disc. Thus there is the **greatest possible clearance for mud and trash.**

The scrapers keep the discs perfectly clean at all times, both inside and outside. Try the Cockshutt in the mud this Spring. Then you will know why **Cockshutt Drills Lead.**

Our dust-proof, self-oiled, chilled, single-disc bearing **has proved its superiority** in the conclusive tests of many **successive seasons at work.** The Cockshutt frequently replaces other drills whose main fault is that the bearings get gummed and cut with dust.

Oiled once, the Cockshutt disc-bearing is oiled for the season. The spring dust cap absolutely prevents the entrance of dust. Its exclusive features have given it the reputation of being the only **long-life disc hub on the market.**

Write us for a more complete description of Cockshutt Drills (Single Disc, Double Disc and Shoe.) Catalogue free on request.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Ltd.

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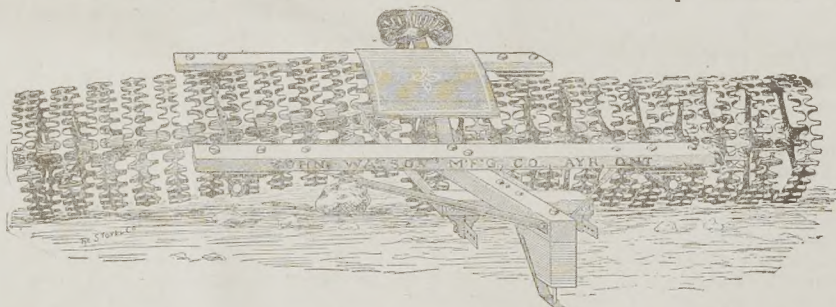
INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF YOUR LAND BY USING WATSON'S IMPLEMENTS.

A VALUABLE IMPLEMENT

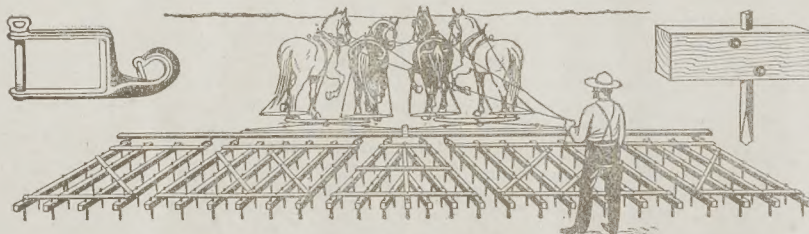
We give you some of the reasons:

1. It packs the soil firmly around the seed causing the roots to grow strong and healthy.
2. It holds the frost in the ground so that the moisture comes out gradually and nourishes the roots.
3. It leaves the surface rough so that the rain sinks in where it falls and does not run off in streams.
4. The only implement that will positively stop the soil from blowing.

Watson's Flexible Pulverizer and Compressor.



BUY WATSON'S because it is the heaviest, the strongest, is perfectly flexible and all working parts fitted with boxes.



Watson's Boss Wood Harrow.

Made of Seasoned Oak. Two Rivets at Every Tooth. Malleable Draw Clevis. Correct in Design. Well Finished.

Sizes—78 tooth for 2 horses
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C. R. McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR STREETS
WINNIPEG, MAN.
C. D. STOVEL, MANAGING DIRECTOR

Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

ESTABLISHED 1882

Subscriptions to Canada, Great Britain or British Colonies, \$1 a year, in advance.
To the United States, \$1.50.
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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 4 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

THE PERPETUATION OF OUR
LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

The report of the National Live Stock Convention, which appears in this issue, contains much food for thought. At this convention every branch of the Western live stock interest was represented. There was the breeder of pure-breds, the rancher, the railroad man, the government official, and the man with the prairie farm.

Early in the gathering R. G. Mathews and Robt. Sinton, in their excellent papers, and the other ranch men, by their corroborative statements, made it plain that one of the big live stock questions for Canada was the reorganization of the range business; and this was followed hard by the other conclusion that our ranch cattle must be taken to our farms, properly fitted, and marketed in a much more systematic and scientific manner than has been the case in years gone by. The evidence on this point came from all quarters and was simply overwhelming. And right here lies the solution of many of our other agricultural problems—the fertility of our land (which is a much more pressing question on some of our older farms than most owners are ready to admit), the profitable winter employment of labor, the lessening of pressure during the autumn on our transportation facilities, the profitable disposal of our cheap grains and weed seeds—these all find their solution, in part at least, right here.

Canada is an agricultural country and must have a large live stock industry. How can the farmer, the rancher, the railway, the exporter, and the government all work together to put it on a better basis? It is worth the while of everyone to give this question his best thought.

A MUCH NEEDED WORK.

In this issue we publish a report of the recent convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This organization has never cut a very great figure in the public eye, but it has, nevertheless, done much useful work in the way of stimulating an interest in crop improvement. It has directed popular attention to the fact that among plants, as among animals, there are families and strains of varying characters, that some are profitable and some unprofitable, and that by eliminating the inferior and multiplying and improving the

superior, the standard and value of our farm crops may be very greatly enhanced.

This is not a new principle. It has been recognized by scientific plant improvers for many years, and some of the seed specialists of foreign lands have taken liberal advantage of it. What has been needed in Canada has been that some body of practical men should seize hold upon it and apply it in a large way to our general crops. The relation of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to the work of agricultural betterment was very nicely put by Dr. James Fletcher when, in his recent address in Ottawa, he said that what was most needed to-day in connection with our grain crops was not the discovery of new and abstruse scientific facts, but the application, in a whole-hearted way, of the common knowledge now enjoyed by all well-informed farmers of the present day. The Association, he said, had done much good by drawing together in a common work the best farmers, enthrusting them and making them better, making it possible for them to have better material with which to work, and giving such publicity to their efforts as might enable the public to share in the benefits.

Especially during the past four or five years, has there been a rapidly growing interest in Western Canada in the question of betterment of field crops, and this has, in a large measure been stimulated and assisted, perhaps out of the sight of the public, but nevertheless effectively, by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

SIMPLE BUSINESS METHODS
IN FARMING.

We had a letter the other day from a farmer who has now a case in court in regard to a business transaction that has covered several months. The dealings out of which this case has grown have all been carried on by correspondence, and the chances of the farmer's success will to a considerable extent be measured by his ability to establish as fact that which he claims has passed between himself and his opponent in the shape of correspondence.

We do not know what has been the practice of this particular farmer, but his case serves as a very good illustration of the importance of a little business method on the farm. We have on former occasions referred to the necessity upon the farmer of keeping his business papers in a more systematic way than is at present done, but the question will bear referring to once more.

No business man who is at all up-to-date would think of trying to get along without keeping a file of all his business correspondence, both incoming and outgoing. There is just as much reason why the farmer should do the same thing, and once he has made a beginning he will never think of abandoning the practice.

In preserving a copy of letters written, possibly the best thing to use is the carbon copy book. One kind, used a good deal by commercial travellers, costs \$2.00, and contains 200 large pages. This book is suited to the requirements of the man who uses printed letter-heads, as do many of our breeders, but it may be used with any kind of writing paper. The sheet on which the letter is to be written is fastened into place in the book by a little catch device, a sheet of pen carbon is inserted below it, and the letter is written in the usual way with pen and ink. The letter is not disfigured in any way by the copying process, but the carbon paper makes a copy of the writing on the page of the book below. The book is indexed for ready reference to any letter at any time. The inside of the book is detachable, so that when one has made the copies of 200 letters one may get a re-fill for 200 more, which costs only \$1.00. A still cheaper form of book made after the same idea contains both the paper to be written on (ordinary letter paper, perforated so as to tear out) and the sheets upon which the letters are to be copied; the latter

of course, remain in the book. This costs \$1.00, and the re-fills 60 cents. This is known as the manifold writing book.

We may say a word right here as to carbon paper. There are several grades, some meant for typewriter use, some for pencil, and some for pen. The typewriter or pencil carbon will not copy properly with the pen. If ink is used in correspondence, be sure to get pen carbon. A large sheet costing about fifteen cents will, if properly cared for, last one or two years.

An office file should be had to preserve all business letters and papers received. Probably the one best suited to the needs of the farmer is the box file, which sells in Winnipeg for 30 cents. It is indexed for ready reference, closes up tight, and in it can be kept all letters, receipts, insurance policies, etc., always in order and out of the way, and yet always accessible at a moment's notice. The ordinary board file answers the same purpose, and costs from 60 cents to \$1.00.

Besides this, every farmer should keep a diary. There are a great many memoranda that are very valuable, and are also of much interest afterwards. A good diary for the year, with ample space for memoranda for each day, ruled pages for a cash account, space for keeping account of when notes come due (bills payable and bills receivable), etc., can be purchased for \$1.00. Even 50 cents will buy one large enough for the average farmer. In a business way such a book will often save considerable money.

We have tried to make our suggestions as simple and as practical as possible, showing how easy and how inexpensive a matter it would be to introduce system into the business end of the farmer's occupation, where now, in many cases, all is chaos and confusion. It saves time and it saves money to do the business of the farm in a methodical way, and there are hundreds of instances on record where the lack of proper business methods has cost farmers more than the expense of doing things properly would have amounted to in a whole lifetime.

THE GOVERNMENT SEED DISTRIBUTION.

One of the duties that for more reasons than one a government never likes to have to perform is to distribute seed grain to its people. Yet even in the best of countries this becomes a necessity once in a while; and this has proven to be the case in Saskatchewan and Alberta this year. The time allowed for making application has been exceedingly short and is now practically all gone (ending on Feb. 22).

While this opportunity to secure good seed brings considerable relief to many unfortunate settlers who were unable in any other way to help themselves, it is not by any means going to solve the whole seed grain problem, and unless there are to be a great many bare fields next summer there will need be a great deal of close figuring, turning of fanning mill cranks, bagging, buying and hauling of seed by private individuals before the spring has opened. The governments are much to be commended for their action, but the amount of seed that they will supply will be only a small part of the total amount required; it must be high priced, it may not be altogether clean—for how can it be if almost all the seed available to buy is mixed with seeds that cleaners will scarcely take out?—and perhaps it will reach some of the farmers too late for early sowing.

Everyone connected with getting this seed grain grant through has been having a strenuous time of it for some weeks; the cleaning concerns now employed by the Government, and also the distributing force will have another strenuous time for some weeks more; and then we suppose the farmer will have his strenuous time sowing the seed and trying to raise the money to pay for it. It is a big work, an extremely important work, and we hope that the plans may not break down at any point.

While many will take advantage of the Government offer, we feel like advising all who are within sight of any kind of

FARM LOANS

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Manager INVESTMENT BRANCH,
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grain that is quite free from weeds, and that can be screened and fanned until it will show a fair strength of germination, not to lean too hard on the Government offer.

We direct the attention of all farmers who have grain of the higher grades for sale to the advertisement of C. C. Castle, which appears on the inside of our front cover. Mr. Castle is purchasing agent for seed grain for the Government, and is desirous of securing as many carloads of the higher grades as he can secure. Read his announcement.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General, has just been notified of his recent election in London as an honorary associate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. This is an honor very rarely conferred by the Royal College, which is exceedingly conservative in its recognition of professional merit. With the exception of the veteran Professor Smith, himself a fellow of the Royal College, and Professor Duncan, who is also an M.D., no other Canadian veterinarians have been similarly distinguished, while the names of only two Americans, neither of whom is now resident in the United States, appear on the list. The last time the honor was conferred was in 1901, when Professor Bang, of Copenhagen, originator of the Bang system of dealing with tuberculosis, was the recipient.

That our American forests abound in plants which possess the most valuable medicinal virtues is abundantly attested by scores of the most eminent medical writers and teachers. Even the untutored Indians had discovered the usefulness of many native plants before the advent of the white race. This information, imparted freely to the whites, led the latter to continue investigations until to-day we have a rich assortment of most valuable American medicinal roots.

Dr. Pierce believes that our American forests abound in most valuable medicinal roots for the cure of most obstinate and fatal diseases, if we would properly investigate them; and in confirmation of this conviction, he points with pride to the almost marvelous cures effected by his "Golden Medical Discovery," which has proven itself to be the most efficient stomach tonic, liver invigorator, heart tonic and regulator, and blood cleanser known to medical science. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, torpid liver, functional and even valvular and other affections of the heart yield to its curative action. The reason why it cures these and many other affections, is clearly shown in a little book of extracts from the standard medical works which is mailed free to any address by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., to all sending request for the same.

Not less marvelous, in the unparalleled cures it is constantly making of woman's many peculiar affections, weaknesses and distressing derangements, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as is amply attested by thousands of unsolicited testimonials contributed by grateful patients who have been cured by it of catarrhal pelvic drains, painful periods, irregularities, prolapsus and other displacements caused by weakness, ulceration of uterus and kindred affections, often after many other advertised medicines, and physicians had failed.

Both the above mentioned medicines are wholly made up from the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots. The processes employed in their manufacture were original with Dr. Pierce, and they are carried on by skilled chemists and pharmacists with the aid of apparatus and appliances specially designed and built for this purpose. Both medicines are entirely free from alcohol and all other harmful, habit-forming drugs. A full list of their ingredients is printed on each bottle-wrapper.

Annual Convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association gathered in the Canadian Building, Ottawa, on the 3rd and 4th of the month, with about 60 members in attendance. Among these were a considerable number from Ontario, and also one or more representatives from each other province in the Dominion with the single exception of British Columbia. The President, Dr. Jas W. Robertson, was in the chair.

The first matter to come up was the report of the directors. The directors, among other things, commended to the agricultural societies the competitions in fields of standing grain, and recommended that this work be encouraged as much as possible. They also recommended that only one member on any one farm be recognized as an improver of any single crop, still allowing any farmer to be registered as an improver of as many crops as he chose. The work of potato improvement was also commended.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the secretary, L. H. Newman, covered only the period from June 30 last up to the date of meeting, the report for the year previous to June 30, 1907, having been submitted to the Executive seven months ago and then printed and distributed to the public. The report submitted showed that despite the exceedingly unfavorable conditions for seed production of the past season, 138 satisfactory reports on the work done on the 1907 crop had been received, satisfactory hand selections of seed having been made by 85 men, 63 of whom have already been admitted into the Association as members in full standing. This left 22 others, who, according to the rules of the Association, were now entitled to formal admission, and who, later in the convention, were received in this way. Besides this there were many others who had applied for membership but who had not yet complied with the regulations sufficiently to entitle them to full standing as members, and these were listed in provinces according to the crops with which they expected to work. These applicants were divided as follows:

	Maritime Provinces	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Seed wheat growers.	20	9	25	13	49	23	139	
Seed oat growers....	28	18	52	10	12	23	143	
Seed barley growers.	6	0	27	8	4	4	49	
Seed corn growers...	2	2	74	1	1	0	80	
Seed potato growers.	10	2	28	0	4	3	47	
Applicants not yet specifying crop....	9	18	14	2	2	5	50	
Growers of miscellaneous crops.....	3	3	4	0	0	0	10	
Total.....	78	52	224	34	72	58	518	

After dealing at some length with the unusual weather conditions of the West during the past year in its relation to the work of the Association, the report said: "Despite these very unfavorable conditions however, we have received a greater number of reports than usual from growers in the West, and it is gratifying to learn that these people are by no means discouraged by this temporary state of quiescence in the work of the Association."

Touching upon the question of suitability of varieties, the report of Secretary Newman made this reference to one of the vital questions in the West: "The past season, with its unusually wide range of varying conditions, has been unsuitable for many of our varieties which are adapted to less difficult conditions. These conditions have conduced to revive with more than usual interest the question of suitability of variety, especially in those districts where the presence of early frosts enters in as a factor in grain production. In the West, for instance, we find much discussion as to the relative values of the Red Fife and Preston varieties of wheat, the former being somewhat later in maturing though of admitted-

ly higher qualities for bread-making than the latter. While this matter has been dealt with quite fully by the Central and branch experimental farms and other authorities, yet its importance to our growers and the concern that they have shown in regard to it, seem to warrant our repeating the general verdict that has been arrived at. In comparative tests made at the Indian Head farm, Preston was found to surpass in yield the Red Fife variety by five bushels to the acre for an average of five years on one-twentieth acre plots, while in tests made in the field the Preston variety was found to give an average of two bushels more per acre than did the Red Fife. In number of days required to reach maturity, Preston has been found to ripen from six to nine days earlier than the Red Fife. In quality of flour for bread-making, Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, of Ottawa, states without hesitation that the Preston falls decidedly below the Red Fife in respect to this very important matter. It seems clear, therefore, that where Red Fife can be grown and matured with a fair degree of certainty it will prove the more profitable. On the other hand, on those heavier, more backward soils, where at present it may be a question of Preston or no crop at all, this variety is recommended."

The report of the Secretary mentioned the fact that in four of the districts of the Dominion, namely the Maritime district, the Quebec district, Ontario district, and Manitoba district, an annual exhibition of specially selected seed is held at a central point and in connection with some large agricultural gathering. This year arrangements have been made to hold one for the province of Saskatchewan as well. This competition will be held in connection with the winter fair at Brandon. Prizes to be given at these fairs this year will be awarded not simply upon the quality of the sample as displayed at the show, but also upon scores made in the field by inspectors when inspecting the plots during the growing season.

Many letters had been received from operators in the country that went to show the practical results of the campaign for better crops. One of these letters recently received by Secretary Newman from Broadview, Sask., read as follows:

"I received your letter and also the annual reports of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and was very much pleased to hear from you. Last year I received the second prize for standing crop while, by obtaining a little better seed this year, I reached the first prize mark. I may just say at this point that I think it was a great thing that the government took hold of this matter of improving the seed, as the results are already visible here and there throughout the country. The farmers who have gone in for competition have different looking ideas about grain than what they used to have. They will soon nearly all fall into line, and as far as I can see it is a benefit to do so in every way. By growing good seed you get bigger yields and a better sample. I have sold all my prize wheat already (Oct. 19) except what I need for my own use. I have hand selected some seed for a plot for next year, and I hope to continue along the lines adopted by your Association. The best is none too good for anyone."

The report of the Secretary showed that the number of pounds of seed for which certificates have been issued to the present time is as follows: 93,300 pounds of general crop registered seed, and 1,900 pounds of improved seed. The statements of transfer returned to date show that 8,800 lbs of seed accompanied by certificates has thus far changed hands. During the next three months this

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Engine and plow travel backward as easily as forward—will back into corners.

The plow has a **bridge-trussed steel frame**, a **steam-lift**, and **takes water while moving.**

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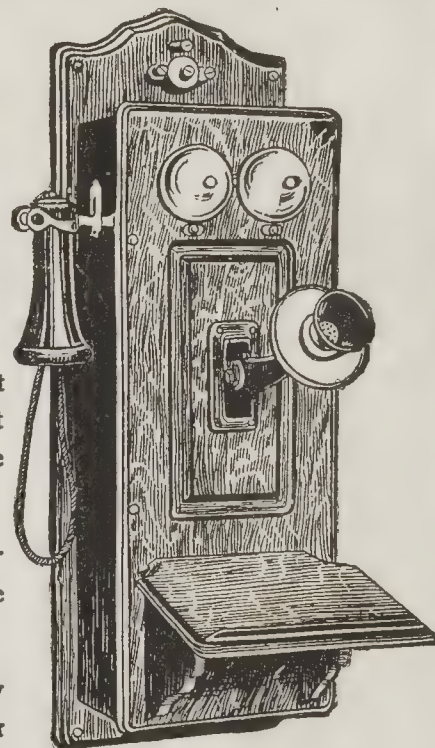
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amount will no doubt be largely increased, yet the evident superiority of such seed has so far caused the producers to retain a great deal of it for use upon their own farms, and in most cases where sale has been made it has been to men in the same locality who have had opportunity of noting the improvement obtained on the farm of the grower.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The first item of the Monday evening session was the annual address by the president, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson. Dr. Robertson referred in a broad way to the various agencies that are today striving to improve the agricultural conditions of Canada. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association was one of these agencies. It was endeavoring to help the people to grow larger crops, better crops, reap more profit, and enjoy a greater measure of satisfaction from their work. The evidence in regard to the past work of the organization showed that this was being done. So far more than 90 per cent. of the reports received from those farmers who are undertaking this work indicated that they have observed a decided improvement in the vigor of crop and of the yield from selected seed when compared with the ordinary crop grown under similar circumstances. In the past a great deal had been done by scientists in discovering the principles that govern in the plant world; this Association was endeavoring to so direct popular action that the man who was not blessed by a scientific training would reap a practical benefit from following scientific methods and would perceive for himself more fully the complex and beautiful laws of nature as they relate to the production of our crops.

In thinking of the future, Dr. Robertson said that he believed that the greatest movement would be the movement back to the land by intelligent preference. There had been a time when farmers were held upon the land as serfs or under compulsion of ignorance or force of environment. Now even the great mass of people are beginning to recognize the fact that under suitable rural conditions the farm offers opportunities for the raising of children better than are to be found anywhere else. The isolation of the farm was once regarded as one of the great bugbears of farm life, but now, with an up-to-date newspaper service bringing him the best thought of the age, the rural telephone an accomplished fact in many places, electric lights a strong possibility, and better, cleaner and more comfortable and cheerful farm homes generally in sight, the man on the land was not only enjoying the advantages peculiar to rural life but was also able to avail himself of many of the advantages that in the past were supposed to be peculiar to residence in the city. The more there was put before the people, especially the young people, illustrations of the possibilities in the way of growing the best crops, and of establishing the best homes, the more would we find that people were living upon the land by choice, and whenever any agency helps to establish a wide basis of comfort and of opportunity for the people at large, then it is helping to improve civilization.

The speaker claimed that the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was doing this, and cited as one feature of its educational work the fact that 40,000 copies of its last report had been printed and distributed, and that this report constituted one of the most valuable contributions to Canadian literature on the subject of crop improvement.

Even unscientific men, in following the work of the Association, are finding that by careful selection the size and plumpness of grain can be improved, greater adaptability to the district can be attained, greater disease resistance induced and the vigor of the plant increased. The discovery of these facts by a large body of men must be of incalculable benefit.

Dr. Robertson claimed that in viewing the progress of the race as a whole he could, in the final analysis, find only two things that were worth

while. These were the quality of child life and its opportunities. The new, the improved, the better farmer of the future would not necessarily be the man who had made the most money—for such a man might be a robber of the natural wealth of the soil—but must rather be the man who will improve life and land and opportunity and bless the world by enriching its store of knowledge and increasing its facility to support the generations that are and are to be.

ADDRESS BY PROF. ZAVITZ.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the O. A. C., Guelph, gave an excellent address on "The work of Plant Improvement at Home and Abroad." He said that the first requisite in plant improvement was that the individual should have before him a definite object, and should maintain that throughout all his work. Each man must consider the conditions of his own farm, of the farm crops that are most needed and that can best be grown.

The diversity in the character of crops that could be grown opened up a very wide field in which members might operate. There were not only a great many different distinct crops, but also many varieties of each crop. These showed much difference as to productiveness, earliness or lateness of ripening, power to resist disease, and in many other ways.

Speaking of disease resistance, he specially mentioned oats. He had found that while some varieties of oats were very susceptible to smut there was one variety at least that was practically immune. During five years he had been able to find only three smutted heads in their plots of this variety while in many others smut heads were to be found by the hundred. He also noted that different varieties of potatoes varied a great deal in their ability to withstand rot. Some would show no more than five per cent. of rotted tubers in locations where others would be destroyed to the extent of 45 or 50 per cent. He thought that intelligent care and selection could bring a good deal of benefit in potato improvement. Many people, he said, believed that in order to continued success in potato growing it was best to change the seed every few years, yet at the O. A. C. many varieties had been grown without change for 18 years, and with one single exception the crop grown had improved rather than deteriorated.

Dealing with the principles that underlie plant life, he showed that each family of plants possessed a strongly fixed hereditary character, yet it also showed a certain amount of variation in reproducing itself. Both of these traits were of great value to selectors of plants. Without the variation there could be no improvement because no plants would be found that possessed any superiority over other plants, and at the same time the superior merits of the best plants could not be depended upon to be transmitted to succeeding crops were it not for the operation of the law of heredity.

As a practical example of the possibilities of improvement by selection and multiplication of a superior strain, he referred to Dawson's Golden Chaff winter wheat. This wheat had been multiplied from a single plant picked out in 1881 by Mr. Dawson who lived near Paris, Ontario. It was growing in a field of badly lodged grain, and was picked out because of the fact that it stood up as a single plant in a field where all the other plants had not shown enough stiffness of straw to keep from going down. This individual characteristic had proven to be so fixed and so valuable that this variety was now probably more largely grown than any other winter wheat raised in Ontario.

Reference was also made to the remarkable success that had followed the selection of Joannette oats and Mandscheuri barley, as conducted at the Guelph farm. In the oats ten special selected strains had been evolved, eight of which were superior to the parent stock. In the barley two of the selected strains had proven to be not only the best of all upon the farm but also superior to any other variety of barley when subjected

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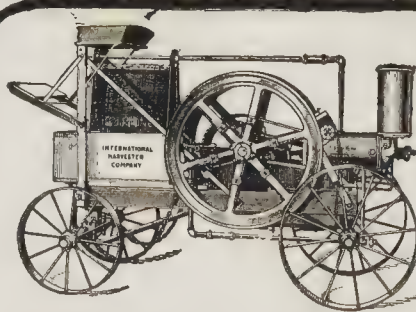
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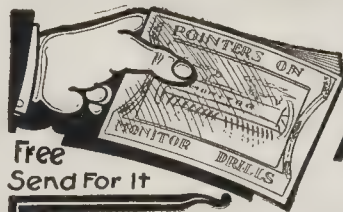
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg, Man.

to comparative test on the land of co-operative farmer experimenters all over the province.

Prof. Zavitz referred to the subject of improving crops by hybridization. This was a work for special scientific experts, but it offered great promise. That there was such a thing as hybridization in plants had been discovered only about 150 years ago, and it was not until about 22 years ago that it was taken up to any extent by scientific workers. He had visited the great Californian hybridizer, Luther Burbank, and he believed that there were fewer men of the present day who were more misunderstood. Burbank's place had been visited by many magazine writers who ascribed to him such remarkable accomplishments that those not qualified to judge believed him to be almost a wizard, while others possessed of more knowledge as to plant breeding thought him to be something of a fraud. He was really a very hard working and enthusiastic improver who had attained large success in some lines, but Prof. Zavitz gave it as his opinion that there were possibilities for greater success open to Canadian hybridizers than had been attained by Burbank. Burbank had confined his work largely to annuals which might be crossed and then multiplied by grafts and cuttings, thus not imposing upon him the necessity to develop great fixity of type; the Canadian hybridizer who could produce new varieties of crops that would perpetuate improved qualities when grown from seed would be doing a work greater than that of Burbank.

In conclusion he stated that in the past there had been no branch of agriculture more neglected than that of farm crops, and illustrated the importance of advancement along this line by stating that the annual value of the farm crops of the single province of Ontario exceeded the annual combined production from the timber, fishery and mineral resources of the whole Dominion.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, was present and gave an interesting address. He said that he had taken a great deal of interest in the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association from the time of its inception. The Association had been a very valuable factor in supporting the work of the Seed Branch of his Department and in preparing the public mind for much of the work that the government had been carrying on.

For years the Experimental Farms Branch had been laboring with the problem of creating new varieties of different kinds of plants by hybridization. Some of these had already proven themselves to be of much value. This work must go on, but there should also be, on a wider scale than now, and on the part of the farming community a systematic effort to produce good, clean, vigorous seed grain of superior quality. He was convinced that if there were at present 10, 20 or even 50 times as many men doing the selection in the way advocated by the Association they would all find in Canada a ready market for their product. He hoped that farmers would soon find that here was a profitable line of work, and one that at the same time was exceedingly interesting.

He said that it had on that very day been announced to parliament that Saskatchewan and Alberta would need a loan of three million dollars with which to provide seed grain to men whose crops had been so caught by frost as to injure the germinating vigor of the seed produced. This was caused by conditions so unusual as to be likely never to be repeated, yet he was glad to think that the true state of affairs had been discovered so early in the season as to make it possible, before it was too late, to secure good seed for those needing it. Had it not been for the awakened interest in better seed that had been stirred up within recent years and for the well organized condition and activity of the

Seed Branch, which had been instituted in such recent years, the real state of things would not have been discovered in many districts until after the crop had been sown and it was too late to take any action. The work of testing seed had now grown so heavy that the seed laboratory was much overtaxed, and there might be a little delay in testing some samples received, but it was hard to measure the extent of the calamity that might have befallen the country if the Seed Branch had not existed to do this testing and the public mind had not been educated to some extent as to its necessity.

The minister said that he looked for a steady improvement in the agricultural practices of Canada, and he hailed the Canadian Seed Growers' Association as one of the popular agencies that was working towards this end. He was confident that the work of its members would be crowned with success and thought that the abundant and growing market for better seed was the pledge that such results would actually follow.

HON. MR. MOTHERWELL.

Hon W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, who was present, was called upon to speak a few words in regard to the outlook for improvement of crops in Saskatchewan. He referred to the great progress that had been made in animal breeding, so great that now the benefits of constant and discriminating selection were recognized by everyone. When the bulk of the farmers also came to understand that practically the same principles obtain in plant as in animal life, and that as great or greater improvements may follow from selecting the best and discarding the undesirable, a wonderful advance will have been made. Speaking of the necessity of testing seed grain, he said that he thought that all seed grain should be tested. Seed was sometimes damaged by influences other than frost, and it was well on all occasions to be assured of its vitality. When the competition was instituted in standing fields of grain some farmers could not see great advantage in it, but now nearly every agricultural society in Saskatchewan had taken hold of this work, and through it many people were being awakened to a greater interest in crop improvement.

He said that the government would follow its own teaching in regard to the seed to be distributed to farmers this spring. This seed must all be of good quality, probably No 1 and 2 northern, and would all be tested for germination. As indicating the condition in oat seed in some parts of the West he said that his own oats had weighed 38 or 40 lbs to the bushel, but out of 100 kernels tested not a single one germinated.

He spoke in favor of more diversity of crop production, and thought that more attention should be given to oats, barley and flax. Recent word from Lord Strathcona had elicited the fact that Great Britain imports annually 15 times as many oats as Canada supplies to her, and he thought that this was an encouraging fact in connection with the marketing of feed grains.

REPORT OF DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

On Tuesday morning the reports from the district representatives of the Seed Branch, who annually inspect the plots of the members of the Association, were received.

These were all very encouraging and showed a growing interest in crop improvement.

The report of E. D. Eddy, the district inspector in Manitoba, showed that during 1907 there were in the province 23 members operating with Red Fife, 2 with Preston, 9 with Banner oats, 1 with Silver King oats, 3 with Mandcheuri barley, 3 with Mensury barley, 2 with potatoes, 1 with corn. Reference was made to the very high standard of the men who were taking up the selection work, and the keen demand for the improved seed.

Harris McFayden, the inspector in



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Mr. H. Cater, Brandon, Man.
Dear Sir:—I got the Windmill erected and am well pleased with same. Enclosed please find Draft to pay for Outfit.
Yours truly, Hans Larsen, Eagle Creek, Sask.

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DO YOU REALIZE HOW MUCH YOUR CROP DEPENDS ON YOUR GRAIN DRILLS?

YOU can see the effects of poor seeding from sowing time to harvest. Look to your machines and implements in time.

McCormick Drills and Tillage Implements commend themselves to Canadian farmers because they are specially built for Canadian soils. They afford the best guarantee of right working.

They give the best assurance of planting in all conditions of soil, drilling at the right depth and in the right amount, and of proper covering.

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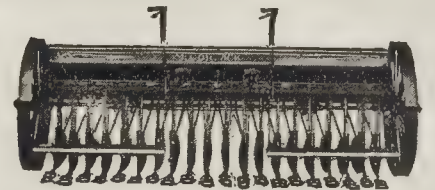
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It will pay you to become acquainted with the McCormick line. You will find no drills or implements that will do more satisfactory work or that are more durable or more easily operated.

The nearest local agent will be pleased to demonstrate these machines or furnish any particulars desired. Ask him for catalogue or write nearest branch agency.

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Every operation in connection with the machine is done by the driver from his seat. Saves time.

Always ready to load. Unless you get the "Great Western Endless Apron" machine you cannot have this feature.

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Saskatchewan, in his report, referred to the rapid increase in the number of seed fairs in that province. The attendance at these this winter had been very gratifying, averaging 95 up to the time of reporting.

"It has not," says the report, "been uncommon at the fairs already held to find represented for sale 3,000 bushels of wheat alone, all of which will change hands before spring." The report in regard to the different lines of work taken up was very encouraging.

W. C. McKillican, in reporting for Alberta and B. C., did not claim that there were many members operating in these provinces in the actual matter of hand selection in seed plots, but stated that the seed fairs, standing fields competition, etc., had been met with much interest. He pointed out the great need for unmixed varieties and suggested that if a smut proof strain could be evolved it would be of great value. He reported an excellent demand for good seed.

A FORMALDEHYDE QUESTION.

F. T. Shutt, chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, gave two papers, one on "The Result of Exposure to the Air of Solutions of Formaldehyde of Various Strengths," the other on "The Quality of Wheat as Affected by Soil Conditions." In the first place he noted that most of the formaldehyde offered for sale in Canada in the past has been about 37 or 38 per cent. strength, not 40 per cent., which is the standard strength. He noted that it was important to have solutions for smut killing of the right strength, hence his experiments to determine the way in which exposure to the air would affect either the formaldehyde as sold or after it was mixed with water ready for use. His experiments went to show that while the active principle of the formaldehyde actually decreases by exposure, the water disappears at a considerably greater rate; thus at the end of the period, while some of the formaldehyde gas has escaped, the solution is stronger than at the beginning. The lesson was that formaldehyde solutions should be prepared only as needed.

WHY THE WHITE WHEAT.

The second paper had to do with the glutinous quality of wheat grown on western lands. In this work the material for examination had been supplied by John Mooney, of Valley River, Man. Mr. Mooney is in a district where there is much scrub and where the wheat grown on new land is quite light in color and starchy in nature. Mr. Shutt had proceeded on the assumption that the gluten content decreased by a lengthening of the period of maturity, caused by a greater amount of water in the soil and that this in turn was brought about by the unusually large amount of humus in the soil. Wheat sown by Mr. Mooney in 1905 contained 11.11 per cent. protein. This when sown on breaking produced a crop that tested 9.93 per cent. (a very mottled sample) and on summer fallowed land it gave wheat that analysed 12.63% gluten. The seed of 1905 produced a crop that showed 10.01 gluten on breaking and 13.52 on fallow. Another test with seed from Hartney showed about the same gluten content on both breaking and fallow. Samples of the soil from each one of these fields was tested at frequent intervals each season and it was found that there was always only about three-fifths as much soil water in the first foot of fallow land as in the first foot of breaking. It was also shown that whereas the soil of the breaking contained 21.56 per cent. of organic matter that from the fallow land contained only 13.11 per cent.

SOME INTERESTING PAPERS.

During the last afternoon the papers were mostly of a somewhat technical nature, and therefore more difficult of synopsis. Prof. Lochhead supplied a paper on disease resistance in plants, which was dis-

cussed by W. T. Macoun, Experimental Farm Horticulturist. One of the points made clear by Mr. Macoun was that introduced plants were rendered more susceptible to disease in proportion as the new environment differed from that in which the plant had been previously grown. Mr. Macoun, speaking of the advantages of selection of potatoes showed that he had been able in a number of varieties to grow, on the average, 28 bushels and 30 lbs. more per acre from tubers from selected hills than from those not selected. This was the average; in some varieties the difference was 50 or 60 bushels.

Prof. Klinck, of Macdonald College, gave a very thoughtful paper on individuality in plants.

Dr. Chas. E. Saunders showed the danger that might arise in selecting wheat if prolificness was alone sought after. He doubted if the greatest measure of prolificacy would be associated with the greatest baking quality. He suggested that perhaps it might some time be found that a carefully blended mixture of varieties would give better satisfaction than any single variety alone, although he would not now suggest any such mixture.

DR. FLETCHER ON WEEDS.

Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist for the Experimental Farms, gave an excellent address on "The Place of the Can. Seed Growers' Association in the campaign against Farm Weeds." He said that the Association had done a useful work in organizing a body of practical men, every one of whom had given some evidence that he has in him the makings of a better farmer. He thought that their chief concern was not to find out new facts or produce new varieties, but rather to grow a large body of uniformly good clean seed on clean land, and make it available to the public. To keep down weeds meant a constant warfare in which the farmer must be active. He had visited some of the seed plots of the members and had found that the efforts to keep these clean had been the beginning of a campaign by the owner for a cleaner farm, and the example was likely to affect the whole neighborhood. He hailed every member as a good farmer who would seek to take advantage not so much of new or complicated scientific ideas but of a plain body of knowledge now possessed but not availed of as it should be.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected: Pres., Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, St. Annes, Que.; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Zavitz, Guelph; G. A. Gigault, Quebec; John Mooney, Valley River, Man. Sec-Treas., L. H. Newman, Canadian Building, Ottawa. Directors, Prof. Zavitz; Thos. A. Peters, Fredericton; G. A. Gigault, Quebec; Thos. H. Woolford, Cardston, Alta.; John Bracken, Regina; W. L. Davidson, Davidson's Hill, Que.; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina; Thos. S. Waugh, North Bedeque, P.E.I.; J. O. Duke, Olinda, Ont.; John Mooney, Valley River; Prof. Cumming, Truro, N.S.; Geo. Harcourt, Edmonton; J. W. Wheaton, Toronto; Geo. Batho, Winnipeg; Prof. Black, Winnipeg; Wm. Thompson, London; Theodore Ross, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Prof. Klinck, St. Annes; Donald Innes, Tobique River, N.B.

Pure Bred Cattle Prices in the United States.

The following is a summary of the public sales of pure-bred cattle held in the United States during the past two years, as compiled by the Breeders' Gazette:— 1907. 1906.

Breed.	No.	Av. Dollars.	No.	Av. Dollars.
Shorthorn	3608	160.15	4210	144.90
Hereford	1358	123.70	1122	121.15
Aberdeen				
Angus	1119	134.75	1259	154.00
Galloway	123	139.05	49	103.85
Polled Durham	106	130.35	81	143.40
Red Poll	97	83.65	30	121.00

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Brood mares, with foal, are especially benefited by it. It purifies the blood, clears the water and regulates the bowels.

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Sincerely yours,

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Dr. L. A. Brown on Horse Breeding.

Ontario Farmers' Institute Meeting.

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First equip the farms with this type of mare and then breed only a pure bred sire. He should intensify the good qualities of the mare and carry more of action and style. Never patronize an unsound horse. Better no colt than a poor one. Seek positive virtues through positive sires. Reproductive powers in many mares are burned out by constant grain feeding. Physical examination is necessary in every case. Cool down, one month before breeding, with bran mash, green food and roots, and put organs in more normal condition. It is a waste of time to breed without this preparation. A whole year is lost by neglect. Less than 20 per cent. of services prove fertile, whereas the average should be 80. Stallions need exercise to sustain virile energy. Padded stalls and heavy blankets do not insure living foals. More roots in winter and more regular work all the year are called for. Fat is not congenial to prepotency. With the growing interest in the subject stallions will be forthcoming as the evidence of good, sound mares is seen. Don't expect to combine draft and stylish road qualities in one horse. See for well built, symmetrical, fast walking draft colts and a foundation will be found for the road horse.

Don't use a stallion with a small, dull eye or misshapen head. Intelligence in our coming colts must be intensified that safety may follow. The automobiles make necessary a safe horse, and this will come through critical breeding. There's no chance for indifferent work in any direction.

Feed brood mares liberally and keep in good condition. If allowed to run to pasture with foal protect from the flies. Never allow either to lose flesh. Keep the colt growing. Its size will be determined the first six months. See the stock at pasture daily and look out for accidents. There is no limit to the demand for good draft colts. Clean out the wood this winter, if there is any, and put in one or two shapely, zable, true gaited, fast walking mares, and be ready to breed in May as to have the colt drop as warm weather is approaching. This is sense and good farming justifies itself.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVER, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Introducer and grower of Western Rye grass. For sale, the stock bull, Prince Doro—48628—and six youngsters one year and under, also females, all ages. Write for particulars or call. Farm one mile out, Phone 93 B.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Lindsfern Stock Farm, Menteith, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

TURNBULL & GOEDBLOED, Laurier, Man., breeders of high-class Shorthorns. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Bulls won first Neepawa, second Brandon.

GEO. HAMILTON, Lake View Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Several choice bulls for sale.

FINLAY McRAE, Crystal Valley Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Several young bulls and one stock bull, 4 years old, also cows and heifers, for sale. Several young grade cows for sale.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

FRANK WOODCOCK, Willow Creek Farm, Chater, Man., breeder of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale horses. Young stock for sale.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride = 28855 =.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro', Sask., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

T. W. ROBSON, Thorndale Stock Farm, Maniton, Man., has for sale 20 young bulls, and a few females.

THOS. JASPER, Roselaud Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

PAUL & McFARLANE, Springburn Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeders and importers of Clydesdales.

JOHN LOGAN, Bethany, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. 7 young bulls for sale, sired by Lord Loggans (Imp.)

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

McCLELLAND & SONS, Hazelhurst Stock Farm, Letellier, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Write.

W. J. McFADDAN, Methven, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for Sale.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Barred Rocks. Stock for Sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

BANTING STOCK FARM, Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

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W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

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WEIGHTMAN & REID, West Hall, Man., breeders of Shire and Clydesdale horses. Young stallions and fillies for sale.

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JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorcas, and White Wyandotte poultry.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

R. C. McLAREN, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Cotswold sheep.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

E. B. TOWNSEND, Glenwood Farm, Yorkton, Sask., breeder of Hereford cattle.

JAS. STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Young bulls for sale.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Short horns of both sexes for sale.

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T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

T. H. PERDUE, Wild Rose Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

G. A. W. BENNIE, Castleavery, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses.

F. J. COLLIER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Polled Angus, Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

SANBORN & CO., Drinkwater, Sask. Berkshires. Several young Boars for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

ROBT. RUSSELL, Thornybank Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

H. O. AVEARST, Mount Royal, Man., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask., breeder choice Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

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J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

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JOHN LAWRENCE, Maple Grove Rancho, Maple Creek, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, draft and saddle horses. Stock for sale at all times.

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F. CHESLEY, Alexander, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Emancipator—48050—at head of herd. Write.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

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A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berks., Yorks., Young hogs for sale.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

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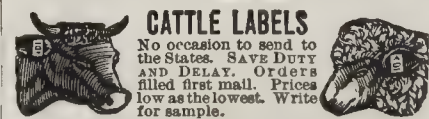
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National Live Stock Convention at Ottawa.

The general convention of the National Live Stock Association held at Ottawa on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst., was probably the greatest national gathering of live stock men ever assembled in Canada. The total number of delegates and speakers present was 95, and beside this there were also present as registered guests some 40 other interested men, breeders, feeders, and others, a number of these coming from the distant parts of Canada. From the four Western provinces the representation was 50 strong, Manitoba being represented, in the capacity of delegates and guests, by John Graham, Carberry; Geo. Allison, Elkhorn; Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; S. Martin, Rounthwaite; John Wishart, Portage la Prairie; Walter James, Rosser; W. H. English, Harding; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; H. V. Clendening, Harding; John Mooney, Valley River; Robt. Habbkirk, Neepawa; Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg; J. G. Barron, Carberry; and Geo. Batho, Winnipeg. The Saskatchewan men were: Robert Sinton, Regina; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; P. M. Bredt, Regina; John Bracken, Regina; Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina; W. McBain, Indian Head. Alberta was represented by E. L. Richards, Calgary; R. G. Mathews, Macleod; D. Cargill, Seven Persons; James Rae, Medicine Hat; W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; A. B. McDonald, Claresholm; Geo. Harcourt, Edmonton; E. L. Hallman, Airdrie; John A. Turner, Calgary; Walter Huckvale, Medicine Hat; Geo. Lane, Calgary; J. J. McHugh, Calgary; Senator P. Talbot, Lacombe; Bryce Wright, De Winton; James Sharp, Lacombe; Frank Whiteside, Stettler; W. B. Thorne, High River; Alf Brown, Edmonton; John Herron, M. P., Pincher Creek; A. E. Cross, Calgary; L. M. Morgan, High River; H. McMullen, Calgary; Major Primrose, Macleod. British Columbia sent J. R. Anderson, Victoria; F. M. Logan, Victoria; Dr. S. J. Tolmie, Victoria; A. C. Aitken, Duncan; J. E. Smart, Victoria.

Only a very short session was held on the morning of the 5th, when the president, Hon. John Dryden, of Toronto, made a short opening address, reminding the delegates that in their deliberation they were expected to look at questions from a national rather than from a provincial standpoint.

B.C. MARKET FOR PURE-BRED STOCK.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Dr. S. F. Tolmie, representing the Dominion Live Stock Branch in British Columbia. Dr. Tolmie said that his province was exceedingly rich in undeveloped resources, agricultural and otherwise, and that it was entering upon a period of prosperity such as it had never before experienced.

He summarized the situation in grade live stock production about as follows: There had been a great demand for heavy horses, previous to the present slump in lumber prices. Heavy teams had been imported and sold in the British Columbia market for from \$500 to \$1,000 per team. There was a good demand yet, but he would not advise shippers to send any forward until they assured themselves of the renewed activity in the lumber business, and he did not recommend shipping except on previous order. Some beef was produced, but the demand was so much greater than the local supply that British Columbia was dependent upon Alberta from January to June. Several very successful creameries were located in the Fraser River valley and on Vancouver Island, but more than \$2,000,000 worth of dairy products were imported annually. There was no pork packing establishment in the province. Fresh pork sold for from 6 to 8 cents a pound live

weight, sometimes 9 cents, and there was a keen demand for it at all times. Thousands of dollars were sent out of the province each year for imported bacon. In mutton the consumption so exceeded the supply that 70,000 sheep were annually brought across from Washington and neighboring states and from 30 to 40 thousand frozen carcasses were brought from Australia and New Zealand. Besides this shipments came from as far east as Prince Edward Island.

In pure-breds the prices were high for practically all breeds. Clydesdales easily led in numbers among the heavy horse breeds. Percheron stallions had also been brought in to some extent and syndicated by U. S. firms at from \$2,500 to \$5,000. Some of these high-priced imported horses were not of such remarkable quality as the remarks of the sellers would suggest. Shires and Suffolk-Punch horses were little known. In light horses the Standardbred led in point of numbers. Hackneys were becoming popular and some stallions have sold at from \$1,000 to \$3,500. Shetland ponies were becoming numerous. Splendid light horse stock could be raised in British Columbia.

Coming to cattle, he found the Jersey the leading dairy breed. Ayrshires were becoming more popular, and Holsteins were numerous. This latter breed gave good satisfaction on the lower lands of the Fraser valley. The Red Polls were represented by two or three herds and were proving valuable. There were also a few Guernseys.

In beef cattle he found the Hereford preferred for range breeding. The range country was all in the upper interior valleys, and range bred bulls for use here were of more value than farm raised ones. The Shorthorn was the most popular on the farms; Galloways and Angus cattle were very rare on the British Columbia ranges. The prices for pure-bred range bred bulls generally ran from \$60 to \$80, although he knew of one lot bought by a Nicola valley rancher last year that sold for \$100 each. There will be a demand for a few carloads of good bulls for range purposes the coming spring.

The Oxford and Shrop were the leading pure breeds of sheep, and a few good flocks were to be found, although the coyotes and wolves did a great deal of damage on the ranges and on Vancouver Island, panthers also wrought considerable damage to flocks.

The Yorks and Berks were the favorite breeds of swine. The Chinese ate considerable pork and not being particular as to anything else than the price, very little attention had been paid to type.

Referring to the mistakes of the past, he criticized the Ontario breeders on account of the class of stock that had on some occasions been sent to British Columbia. The British Columbia buyer must buy many of his bulls and other breeding animals on order. He told of one bull bought in the East on a very high recommendation by the breeder that failed to get a single bid when put up at a public auction sale after landing in British Columbia. Some tuberculous cattle had also been sent. There were also, of course, many good cattle received on order. He reminded the breeders of the other provinces that in Washington, Oregon, California and neighboring states there were some splendid herds, and that the breeders there were willing to test their cattle for tuberculosis before sending them over. These herds were so close as to be comparatively easy to visit personally. He believed that there was room for much educational work along horse lines. At every judging school the question of horses should be taken up. This would prevent the selling of low quality stallions at

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Owing to an over stock we are offering for sale at very reasonable rates a large number of excellent Shorthorn cattle. We can supply your wants in the various classes and guarantee satisfaction.

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Denton's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

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HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES Some good young boars.

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Montgomery Sask.

high prices, as had been done in the past. In connection with raising sheep, he believed that much more should be done in the way of destroying coyotes and other similar animals. He cited one flock where in the winter of 1907 six per cent. were lost from destruction by coyotes. He did not think that this was at all unusual. On Vancouver Island one man had in one year killed 35 panthers.

MR. MATHEWS ON THE FUTURE OF RANCHING.

R. G. Mathews, Secretary of the Western Stock Growers' Association, took up the very large subject, "The Future of the Ranching Country and the Live Stock Industry in the Prairie Provinces." Mr. Mathews' paper was a long, very thoughtful and able one, and, as it is impossible for us to do it justice in this issue, we hope to present it later.

VIEWS OF MR. SINTON.

Robert Sinton, of Regina, president of the Saskatchewan Live Stock Association, led in the further discussion of the same subject. Mr. Sinton's paper is reserved from this report in order to present it in full elsewhere, and we strongly commend it for careful reading.

A very animated discussion among the Western men followed the papers by Messrs. Mathews and Sinton. A. E. Cross, of Calgary, thought that Mr. Mathews' paper presented rather a pessimistic view. He claimed that in spite of last year's hard winter there was still a sufficient amount of natural vitality in the ranching industry to make it go on successfully if it was not hindered by imposed hardships. He referred to taxation on the range and said that the Alberta rancher was almost taxed out of business. He contended that

paying taxes. Others might run their cattle on the public domain or even on the land of a leaseholder, yet they were not liable to tax charges. He contended that the tax should be according to the number of cattle grazed, not upon the land.

Walter Huckvale, of Medicine Hat, commended the ranching industry to the best consideration of the government. An industry that could survive the strong blow of last winter and not only keep alive but be lively was well worth saving. He said that the cattle ranching industry previous to last winter was capitalized at about twenty million dollars; it therefore was a very large interest. Better regulations should also be passed to conserve the water rights for the use of the cattle men. The building up of ranching in the right places would also help the farmers who open up the land in the irrigation districts. Irrigated farms are better suited to the growing of fodder and root crops than to the raising of cereals. The men on these farms would be able to make money buying and finishing range steers.

Frank Whiteside, of Stettler, the president of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, said that the members of his Association, east of Red Deer and Lacombe, owned each from 25 to 500 head. The taxes, when all put together, amounted to at least five cents per acre. The lease holders were unable to fence their land in large tracts or at least they must put gates in every mile of fence. He also thought that some different arrangement should be made in regard to the customs charges on range cattle between Canada and the United States. He claimed that a rancher resident in the United States could send cattle across to the Canadian side to graze



Shorthorns on the farm of R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.

about 100 miles square at least was purely a ranching country and the present unpermanent nature of the leasehold very greatly restricted the best development of this part of the country. He also thought that there should be a much better market for the butcher or canner class of cattle. The cost of exporting a steer to the Old Country was about \$30 or \$32, and as so many cattle were not good enough for this trade, there should be in Canada, as there was in Chicago, a market for all classes from the best to the poorest.

Geo. Lane, of Calgary, wished more protection, if possible, from prairie fire. A fire, he said, killed the grass for one year and damaged it for the next. These fires force much unfit stock upon the market. He also wanted a much more permanent lease for the grazier. The country was splendidly suited for cattle. This had been illustrated in the experience of those who had imported Mexican cattle a few years ago. Every 500 miles farther north a steer was brought meant a gain of 75 pounds in the size to which he would grow. Texan cattle finished in Alberta were 50 pounds heavier than the same class grown in Montana. Horses brought from Texas or Mexico also grow much larger than they do in their native land. He believed in the use of pure-bred bulls on the range, but the Canadian ranchers must have the best, not the culls.

A. B. McDonald, of Claresholm, said that the Alberta rancher did not wish to shirk his share of taxes. He thought that the present scale is unfair and altogether too high. He said the lease holders were the only ones

at a 20 per cent. valuation as yearlings and take them back when fully grown free of duty. The duty coming north was a very small charge. The Canadian cattleman, raising his own stockers, paying taxes and helping to build up the country, must pay 27½ per cent. duty on cattle shipments going to Chicago. This placed the American grazier who made use of the Canadian range on a much better footing than the Canadian and did not tend to build up the country. He thought that if the American government would not lower the tariff against Canadian stock, the Canadian government should put an export duty on American cattle leaving Canada. He also believed that a dead meat trade should be established.

LIVE STOCK IN THE FAR EAST.

Prof. M. Cumming, Principal of the Truro Agricultural College, gave a very able address on the live stock industry in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He said that the farmers there were often misjudged because they also follow lumbering and fishing, and therefore their agricultural production did not bulk as largely as it would do if they confined themselves entirely to the land. Where men pay proper attention to agriculture they do as well as in Ontario. As a general thing the maritime farmer should keep three or four times as many live stock as he does at present. Dairying could be made to pay handsomely. The cool moist climate enables the cows to give a heavy flow of milk and keep in good condition. He mentioned one herd of Holsteins that during the past

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Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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JOHN H. STOUT,

At "The Oaks," Westbourne, Man.

season gave an average flow of milk of 13,000 pounds. The farms there would raise good hay, splendid roots and lots of rough grain feed. Turnips must be made the foundation of the improvement of the dairy industry. There was not a great outside trade for pure-breeds.

The provincial government of Nova Scotia had indulged in a bit of paternalism in order to build up live stock raising. They have brought in a few shipments of pure-bred horses and sheep and sold them at auction, allowing farmers to take these at their own highest bids. The government had lost about \$100 per head on some 20 Clydesdale horses so imported and had also sold about 100 sheep at a loss, but the country had gained by the transaction. It was not intended to continue this as a permanent practice. He said that these provinces were suited first for dairying, then for sheep raising, but all stock did well.

LIVE STOCK IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Theodore Ross, Secretary of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island, gave a splendid talk on the situation in his little province. There were, he said, many discouraging features in the present condition, but looking toward the future he was most hopeful. Years ago there had been a good demand from the neighboring states for heavy horses, and there was quite a trade. This trade had been cut off and farmers having fallen into the fatal mistake of crossing light stallions on the heavy mares had spoiled a great deal of the horse stock until now the horses there were not as numerous nor as good as they were in 1891.

Dairying had also grown less within recent years because with the allurments of the West help had become scarce and even could not be got to milk cows. But the interest in dairying was on the increase. Last year the average milk cow gave less than 1,500 lbs. of milk, yet there were a few really good dairy cows.

There were no good beef cattle. Between 1896 and 1900 all the farmers went into dairying, and the introduction of dairy blood had been so ruinous to the beef interest that last year \$12,000 worth of beef was imported and sold in Charlottetown. There was some beef raised on the Island but it was so inferior that the people would not eat it, and they shipped it to Newfoundland. A few good beef bulls were now being brought in, and an improvement was looked for.

Only about half as many sheep were kept as 15 or 20 years ago. Yet the quality was the best. P. E. I. lambs now bring two cents per pound more than any other on the Boston or New York market. Their lambs sold for \$5, \$6 or \$7 each.

The hog branch was in fairly good shape. The bacon type of pig was raised, and the Island was well able to compete with its rivals.

Taken on the whole, he thought that the situation was full of hope because the people were so easily educated to improved methods.

LIVE STOCK IN QUEBEC.

Dr. J. A. Couture, Secretary of the Quebec live stock associations, read a paper on the live stock industry in Quebec. His paper dealt at great length and in detail with the history of agriculture in Quebec for more than a century past. It was of much interest, but rather lacking in conclusions so far as present problems are concerned. He claimed that for a century prior to 1845 the French-Canadian farmer received absolutely no help whatever in an official way and in the years named there was not a single organization in existence having for its object the furtherance of Lower Canadian agriculture. Then a gradual change came about, but the introduction of heavy breeds of horses and heavy sheep had done little else than help to destroy the good qualities of the tough little French Canadian horse, the French Canadian cow and the French Canadian sheep. These horses and cattle, he claimed, were really bred back in a

straight line so far that they were as pure as the Thoroughbred horse or the Jersey cow. He told of what had been done within recent years to establish records for these native breeds and to carefully sort out the foundation stock that was still unmixed with alloy blood.

In the evening session Hon. N. Garneau, president of the Quebec Stock Breeders' Association, continued the discussion. He said that the Quebec farmers had been very prosperous since taking up dairying. The French Canadian cow, though small, was a splendid dairy cow, and Ayrshires were also numerous. The French Canadian breed of horses had recently been very carefully gone over, by a committee, and nearly 2,000 mares and one hundred stallions have been admitted for registration in the Canadian National records. These are very perfect specimens of the breed. He thought that in the near future Quebec could furnish the rest of Canada with the general purpose horse and a good native breed of dairy cows.

Hon. Sidney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, gave an address that was well received by all and showed how closely he keeps in touch with the details of the work of his Department. He congratulated the stockmen upon their calling. He had always believed that agriculture was the paramount interest, and that it in turn came to its culmination in live stock breeding.

Mr. Fisher referred to the statements made by the last two speakers and said that the progress being made by the farmers of Quebec was very little understood or appreciated by the other provinces.

In admitting the French Canadian horse into the Dominion records it had been necessary to inspect the studs of all those in the breed and to throw out many animals with imperfect pedigrees but recorded in previous books of provincial repute. The owners had sustained their disappointment and loss with uniform cheerfulness and had always been ready to subordinate personal interests in order to keep the standard high. He paid this tribute to the French Canadian cow and he personally believed that she was the "best butter producing machine that stands on four legs."

The breeder who wished to understand his work fully, would find himself concerned with one of the most intricate and obtruse of all the sciences. Some men seem to do the right thing in the stockman's art almost by intuition, but the average man must very carefully study the science and the practice of breeding if he wishes to ever attain real distinction.

The Minister said that in dairying and in the swine industry much progress had been made within the past few years, but there was a great need for improving the sheep industry. Especially in the eastern provinces was there a great field for profitable enlargement along this line. Great Britain leads the world in profitable sheep keeping, but the Canadian climate was just as suitable for this class of stock as that of the British Isles. In Britain a prosperous woolen industry had been built up, and he thought that it was desirable that sheep keeping and woolen manufacture should be developed together in Canada.

He hoped for greater advancement in the way of advanced registration of live stock based upon performance of some sort. A good start along this line had been made by the dairy breeds which had been recording dairy production. Just how some corresponding system could be evolved for the other breeds of animals was one of the present problems in live stock progress. The dairyman who would now use a dairy bull at the head of his herd simply because the animal's parents had a record of breeding, without knowing anything about the performance of the dam was badly behind the times, and he thought the bad registered bull was really no better than a scrub. The

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I have a selection to suit the most fastidious
12 Young Bulls for Sale and Females of all ages,
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8 YEARLING BULLS,
2 TWO-YEAR OLD BULLS,
FEMALES OF ALL AGES,
out of choice cows and sired by the prize-winning
herd bulls **Topsman's Duke, Nobleman**
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If intending purchasers will notify me in advance they will be met at station.
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JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.

breeders, in order to preserve the dignity and usefulness of their calling, must keep placing their standards higher and higher, and not be satisfied simply because their stock had a line of recorded ancestry.

Perhaps the masterpiece of the whole convention was the address of Duncan Anderson on "Conditions and Needs of the Stock Raising Industry in the Various Provinces." Mr. Anderson, who is well known in the West in connection with institute work, said that he had been in every province in Canada, and in nearly every county in Ontario.

He referred to the importance of agriculture in Canada in comparison with other interests. Taking the export statistics for 1905 he found that agricultural products exceeded those of the fishery, mining and forestry industries combined, by 17 millions of dollars worth.

Fishery exports made 11 millions; mineral, 32; timber, 33; farm 93. Dividing this last item again, he found that the exports of animal products totalled 63 millions whereas cereals and other agricultural products made only 30 millions.

Mr. Anderson then reviewed conditions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, province by province.

In the Maritime provinces there had been altogether too much change from one breed to another. There was much room for development, and he believed that the salvation of the live stock industry in that part of Canada would be found in growing more turnips.

Touching upon Quebec he added his testimony as to the progress that has been made in Quebec dairying. Not only was the French Canadian cow a small but hardy butter maker, well suited to the rougher and higher lands of Quebec, but there were also in the province, some splendid herds of Ayrshires. There was lots of room to develop in the raising of heavy horses, and in hogs the Montreal market was on the average about 30 or 35 cents per 100 lbs. higher than that of Toronto.

Ontario was, in its eastern half, best suited for dairying, and this industry was also growing in the western portion of the province. Beef cattle were slightly on the decrease. He believed that we were within sight of the end of the increase of Ontario agricultural exportation, and that whatever enlargement would be made in farm production would be counterbalanced by increased consumption at home. He estimated the annual meat production of the urban population of Canada at ten million dollars worth. This would increase very rapidly as our cities and towns develop, and would be quite marked as the manufactures of Ontario are developed. The whole area of tillable land in Ontario was only one half of what the C.P.R. had received in the West, and there was not a great deal of new land to open up. Ontario, he said, must strive to produce better stock for home consumption.

Roughly speaking, the prairie provinces might be divided by a line run from Winnipeg to Saskatoon, then across to Didsbury. The country to the south of the line was either grain growing or pastoral land; that north was strictly mixed farming and dairy country.

He had noted that upon the older, lighter and more cropped out soils of Manitoba and Saskatchewan the yields of wheat were now considerably lower than they were eight years ago, and he was sure that such fields could pay very handsome returns for the dressing of barnyard manure. The eastern farmer might well ask himself the question as to whether he could best keep his land clean and producing profitably by a summer fallow followed by two grain crops. There must, he thought, be more land seeded down to grass so as to get more root fibre into the land, and we should look forward to the winter feeding of range cattle. In every meeting where he had raised the question he had been told by those

who had tried it that the application of manure had, in their experience, hastened the ripening of grain from five to eight days. This would have saved many crops that last fall were caught by frosts and from this standpoint alone it would pay during many seasons to put manure upon the land. About four and a half million dollars worth of cattle had been sent from the West, all rushed out during about three months. If these range cattle were fed on the roughage and coarse grains of the farm, and if their exportation was distributed over the twelve months, they should bring at least one-third or one-half more to the growers. He admitted that the prices were often most discouragingly low, but the farmers of the West must consider the question as to whether or not the fertility of the land could be maintained by any system in which the straw was burned and the grain shipped away. He thought that the government could not do better than take hold of 200 or 300 cattle, finish them on the wheat farms in the west and ship them direct to the Old Country markets.

There was, to his mind, need for more permanent leaseholds in the grazing country, and the homestead land and ranching country should be more definitely distinguished than under the present regulations.

In Southern Alberta wherever fall wheat would do well, clover should also flourish, provided there was enough moisture available. He had seen a great deal of beautiful timothy at Didsbury and a few large stacks of alfalfa at Lethbridge. This was all favorable to stock raising, and Mr. Anderson said he did not know of any better place in the world for horse raising than on the high dry land of Southern Alberta.

The dairy industry was in a most flourishing condition in Northern Alberta, and the speaker said he did not know of any part of Canada where farming was on a more solid foundation than in that part of the country.

He admitted that he was not as well acquainted with British Columbia as with the other provinces, and already Dr. Tolmie had covered all the ground. He suggested that for dairying in the higher drier valleys of the interior the French Canadian cow would be very valuable.

Summing up the whole question, he propounded the agricultural problem for Canada in these words: How can we keep our farms fertile and clean? The details might vary somewhat in different localities, but in the main the solution lay in the greater use of cultivated grasses and in keeping live stock.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Quite a discussion followed in regard to live stock keeping in the prairie provinces. Dr. J. G. Rutherford endorsed a remark of Mr. Anderson's to the effect that a bumper crop of wheat, by turning the heads of men who could make a success with live stock, often proved in the long run to be more of a disaster than otherwise. He instanced the Portage Plains as a place where more stock was badly needed. During one of the early years there had been an average over the whole of the Plains of 32 bushels of wheat to the acre. Now the average was down in 1907 to 18 bushels and in the whole of Manitoba it was down to 14 bushels.

He said that the Live Stock Branch had worked out a scheme by which they had hoped to gather some figures from practical wheat growers as to the profits or loss on fattening ranch cattle during the winter, but it had not been found possible this year to find men who would undertake such work as they desired to inaugurate. He hoped, however, to be able before long to have a number of practical farmers doing experimental work along this line and eventually to be able to demonstrate conclusively the profitability of such work.

Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., said that he had dropped the summer fallow entirely and in its place seeds

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To let your surplus Horses run out, get long in the hair, lousy, and unfit for Spring work, or take them to

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and cash them now. They buy all kinds and will give big money for the young sound ones in good condition.

Or it may be you will want a Team. Then why not write and state the kind you want, as we are reliable men and can suit you exactly. Terms half cash

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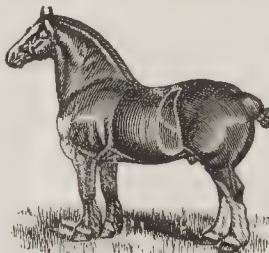
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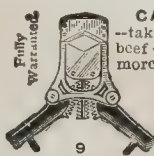
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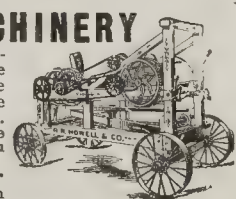
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down 80 acres to grass each year. This gives him 80 acres of sod to put into crop each spring. He and a number of his neighbors used manure spreaders and put all the manure back upon the land. In 1906 he had seeded down 60 acres to clover. This wintered a year ago in perfect condition, and he believed it would do as well this year.

Walter Huckvale, of Medicine Hat, told of one rancher who owned a farm at Fergus, Ontario. This man sent his steers down east to his farm and fattened them for the Toronto market. In this way he made an average of \$17 per head more than if they had been sold at Winnipeg direct from the range.

Frank Whiteside said that about 6,000 cattle would be shipped from the Stettler line, fattened on "prairie wool." Last spring a number of cattle fattened on the native hay had been sold at 4½ cents, and at the same time timothy fed cattle were worth only 4½ cents. This statement was made as indicating the value of the native upland hay, if properly utilized.

John Graham, of Carberry, questioned the possibility of really profitably fattening cattle in the West. We could raise horses, pigs and stocker cattle, but he thought that a greater effort should be put forth to have the British embargo removed if possible.

Geo. H. Greig opposed Mr. Graham's statement in regard to the profitlessness of cattle feeding and referred to the success of a Newdale feeder, giving figures in regard to this man's experience. The steers fed in this case were kept in a sheltered place in the open, fed in the easiest manner possible and gained in a few months from a cost price of \$57.60 to a selling price of \$73.50. This work was done at a decided profit.

I. G. Barron, of Carberry, said that he had himself made money in steer feeding. It was true that there had been seasons when he had lost on the transaction, but it was also true that he had, on certain years, lost money in growing wheat. He could feed his pure bred cattle so as to make them weigh 1,400 or 1,500 lbs. at two years. This proved conclusively that when well fed and handled cattle made as good gains in the Middle West as they did anywhere.

Mr. McMullen, the live stock agent for the C.P.R., told of visiting a farm in Northern Alberta where a good bunch of steers had been very satisfactorily winter fattened and that made a profit for the breeder. These had received not only all the feed but all the water they needed. At the next place he found 68 steers that had been watered all winter at two tubs where the water had to be pumped by hand. These steers had apparently suffered for lack of water. They did not pay their owner for his feed and trouble. The moral, he thought was obvious.

W. H. English, of Harding, said that some of the men in his locality had paid a good deal of attention to winter cattle feeding. One buyer had purchased six carloads in one day. He grew sheaf oats and fed this to fattening cattle and almost every other kind of stock.

AN ONTARIO MAN'S VIEWS.

The first address on Thursday morning dealt with "The Best Means of Retaining for Canadian Breeders the Canadian Market for Pure Bred Stock." This subject was dealt with by John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont. Mr. Gardhouse suggested that the solution to this problem might be stated under four heads. 1st. Breed the best stock. 2nd. To put no barrier in the way of free dissemination of pure bred stock throughout the Dominion. 3rd. Perfect the transportation facilities as fully as possible. 4th. Organized effort.

He claimed that Ontario was the natural breeding ground for pure bred stock for the rest of Canada. This province enjoyed the advantages of many suitable foods, a suitable climate, and many herds from which selections might be made. He admitted,

however, that in Manitoba and some of the other provinces, most excellent foundation stock might be found. He thought that the Ontario men should pay more attention to the western market, and that it was decidedly in their own interests that they should be more careful as to the quality of pure bred stock sent there. He took exception to the policy of the breeders of any province who try to close their market against the pure bred stock from outside, and argued that the broader the policy of the breeders of any province, the better in the long run would be the results. His opinion was that at their sales the Provincial Live Stock Association of the new province should throw down all barriers and allow in stock from all other parts of Canada.

The matter of transportation was one of very great importance, as the need of better transportation very frequently stood between the buyer and seller, preventing the latter from making a profitable sale, and the former from purchasing to advantage. Mr. Gardhouse stated that when an association car of live stock was forwarded to the West animals leaving the car to go out on the branch lines were not sent forward without a man in charge if the distance was 100 miles or more. This, he claimed, was a very great impediment to the live stock trade, as the purchaser very rarely knew when the car would arrive, and in most cases found it impossible to arrange with any suitable man at the junction point to take charge of the shipment. Cases had occurred where animals left off at some station on the main line had been detained for several days at considerable expense before the purchasers were aware that the animals had reached the junction. He thought that when pure bred animals were to be sent forward and the shipper was willing to sign the release, they should be forwarded more than 100 miles without anyone in charge.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA VIEW.

F. M. Logan, Secretary of the British Columbia Live Stock Association, led in the discussion of this question. As indicating the field for agricultural development in British Columbia, he said that there would be about 300,000 acres of good agricultural land in the Fraser River Valley when it was all cleared. Already 1,500,000 pounds of butter was produced from a very limited area, only about 50,000 acres being in cultivation at the present time. Some of this land was extremely fertile and he told of one man who had raised 105 tons of hay on 20 acres; 2,000 bushels of roots per acre was not an unusual crop. Besides this, large yields of wheat and oats had also been obtained. This indicated the possibility of feeding large numbers of live stock. He made the criticism that British Columbia buyers had in the past been considerably disappointed with pure bred stock imported from Ontario. One man had spent \$1,100 for three cows and one bull which were very highly recommended to him. Two of these cows died of tuberculosis within six months; the others were ordinary animals. He insisted that the shippers of dairy cattle in other provinces must always test their stock for tuberculosis if they wished to sell to British Columbia.

Robt. Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., spoke of the regulations governing the admission to Canada of pure bred stock. He showed that in admitting pure bred stock it was required that "the certificate of purity of blood" should be given by the breeder of the animals, accompanied by a certificate of identification signed and sworn to by the importer. He pointed out that this certificate was purely unofficial, and that a dishonest importer might take considerable advantage of the present regulations. He claimed that the requirements should be more exacting than they are at present, and said that some classes of stock were being imported that were ineligible for registration in our Canadian re-

For continuation see page 166.

Feed counts more than breed

Feed this way and see your real profits grow

Don't get the idea that breed is EVERYTHING in any stock you raise—horses, cows, hogs, sheep. RIGHT feeding counts most. Experts say that a FOURTH of all the feed farmers' cattle eat is WASTED.

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Greig-raised cattle, decently cared for, don't ail—don't get poor—don't fail to make healthy, rapid growth. Because Greig's wards off disease—CURES disease—a potent tonic—purely botanical—no poisons, chemicals nor 'dope' in it.



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IMPROVED
CATTLE FOOD
MAKES STOCK THRIVE

This Food is perfect for every kind of live stock a farm raises,—horses, cows, beef cattle, sheep, hogs,—and for every breed and kind of poultry, from hatching to market. A little of it does a great deal of good,—the dose is small, and the effect quick. Made under the direction of veterinary experts from special roots, barks, and herbs,—no poisons, no chemicals, no 'dope'. It regulates the bowels, makes healthy blood, tones the whole system.

The Cost Is Little

Greig's Cattle Food is so concentrated that a little of it does a great deal more good than a lot of other so-called "foods"—mainly mere stimulants, that have to be fed with a shovel almost. Greig's is a "teaspoonful" product—feed it in little quantities. Inexpensive too—7 lb. box for fifty cents; 12 lb. pail for a dollar—and we'll prepay the charges anywhere in Canada if you send your dealer's name. Greig's Improved Regulator is the same as the Food but four times stronger—very highly concentrated, so cheaper to feed. Many prefer it—less bulky. 3 lb. pkg., 50c.; 12 lb. pail, \$2. Send for FREE valuable books about the kind of stock you keep.

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CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

New Importation just arrived which is believed to be the best lot of young stallions ever imported to Canada.

Their breeding is the best, all the good sires in the old country being represented.

Prospective buyers should come and see them, they will speak for themselves.

Terms to suit all Customers.

W. S. HENDERSON,
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CARBERRY, Man.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SPRING HORSE SHOW

March 25th to 27th (Entries close March 1st, 1908).

FOURTH ANNUAL FAT STOCK SHOW

May 19th to 22nd (Entries close April 15th, 1908).

EIGHTH ANNUAL CATTLE SALE AND SHOW

May 19th to 22nd (Entries close March 31st, 1908).

Held under the auspices of the Alberta Live Stock Associations, and Alberta and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, at Calgary, Alberta.
For Prize List and Rules write to
E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Managing Director, Calgary, Alberta.

GEO. F. ROOT and ROBT. PAGE are reserving May 6, 1908, for a
SALE OF SHORTHORNS
at Spruce Bluff Farm, Red Deer, Alberta. Advertisements and catalogues later.



As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Injured the Head.

Subscriber, Morden, Man.—"1. Colt injured his head last spring, half-way between the nostrils and eye. How it happened I have no idea, but now it occasionally runs matter. The wound is a hole about 1/4 of an inch in diameter. I attended to it some time ago and it appeared to heal up, but it has again opened and runs matter. 2. The same colt has his stifle out, or injured in some way, for his leg cracks when walking. Sometimes he is a trifle lame. He can trot and gallop fairly well, and one can scarcely tell there is anything wrong."

Answer.—1. The bone has been injured, and will probably need to be scraped before the sore will heal permanently. You should get a veterinary surgeon to operate. 2. It is likely the colt will outgrow the trouble in the stifle, but you could help it by blistering the part a few times about a fortnight apart.

Swelled Legs, Etc.

G. D., Govan, Sask.—"I lately purchased a mare that is stocked in the hind legs. The mare is not at all lame but is in poor condition—dry hair, etc.—though lively."

Answer.—Feed moderately well and give daily exercise. A tablespoon level full of cream of tartar, a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate of iron, and a tablespoonful of ground gentian may be given three times a day.

Tumor on Leg.

H. G. Z., Sperling, Man.—"I have a mare that had a rope burn on her hind foot on the pastern; this was last summer. I thought it was healed, but recently I noticed a lump on the place where the burn was, about the size of a hen's egg. It is loose and soft and has no skin over it. It has a bad smell, and seems to only be held by the skin. Would you advise cutting it open or cutting it off? It does not seem to affect the mare any and she does not go lame any."

Answer.—Cut it off with a sharp knife or scissors and sear the place with a red hot iron. The end of a large bolt will do very well. This will stop the bleeding and lessen the chance of the tumor growing again.

Worms in Pigs.

Enquirer, Sask.—"1. I have a pig about eight months old that passes large worms about six or seven inches long."

Answer.—Starve the pig for twelve hours and then give five grains of santonine mixed with a little chop and milk. Two hours later give a dose of castor oil. The pig will be hungry enough to take this in a feed of chop or shorts.

Lameness.

Subscriber, Earl Grey, Sask.—"I have a mare 6 years old which has been lame on her right fore leg for about two months; no outside blemishes can be found. She is in good shape and shows plenty of life. I thought she might have had a sprain in fetlock joint, although it was not swollen and she does not rest the leg in stable. She stands firm on it. I used International Absorbent but that does not seem to make any dif-

ference. She does not seem to show so much lameness after being driven a while. Do you think it is a case of rheumatism; if so, please prescribe."

Answer.—The lameness is probably in the shoulder and a blister offers the best mode of treatment. Apply it over the point of the shoulder covering a space as large as a dinner plate. Rest the mare completely for two or three weeks following the blister and then if she is not entirely better repeat the blister.

Pigs Becoming Stiff.

Subscriber, Estevan, Sask.—"I have five pigs ten weeks old that are going stiff in the hind quarters. I am feeding them boiled wheat and oats. They have a bench six inches from ground, dry straw and warm quarters. The pen is fourteen feet by five. Please state remedy and cause of stiffness."

Answer.—Too much wheat is a frequent cause of young pigs stiffening up and you should change their feed. Give them a few raw potatoes or turnips, put some ashes where they can get at them and reduce the ration of wheat. These pigs are confined in very small quarters, and it is not at all unlikely that they are taking too little exercise. If they could be made to move around more, the trouble might disappear.

Anaemia.

D. S. L., Glen Souris, Man. — "I have a horse that has been in very poor condition all summer. A veterinarian looked at him last spring and said he had indigestion. He filed the horse's teeth and left directions for feeding a spoonful of salt in his grain three times a day. I did this but the horse got no better, so I turned him out in the pasture and he has not done anything since summer-fallowing. I used to turn him out but he would stand at the gate so I would fetch him in after a few hours. This fall he got very poor and hide bound and to loosen him up I gave him some condition powders made of pulverized gentian 1/2 lb., pulverized copperas, 1/2 lb., fenugreek 1/2 lb., and elecampane 1/2 lb. He got a tablespoonful of this in his feed twice a day with oat sheaf in the morning. I fed him hay and bran at noon and oat sheaf and boiled barley at night, and three or four times a week I gave him some potatoes, carrots and turnips. The horse now is very poor and weak, has a great appetite, makes water often, and is dry all the time. I only give him three pails of water each day. His sheath is swelled up most of the time and gets hard. I lanced it once. The horse is doing light chores, but is very weak."

Answer.—Your horse is in a bad way and the chances are you will lose him. Feed him well and give some boiled feed every night. Give a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution twice a day in the feed.

Premature Lactation.

Subscriber, Melfort, Sask.—"I have a mare which is due to foal the 1st of April. She has made quite a bag which is full of milk. The bag is quite hard and the milk runs from her. What should I do for her? Would you advise milking her?"

Answer.—No; don't milk her unless the udder is so distended as to be painful and then take only enough to relieve the tension. Foment the udder twice a day with hot water and then rub in a little belladonna liniment. Feed light and exercise daily.

Stified.

Old Subscriber.—"I have a colt 18 months old. When he walks, stifle joint comes out very often and when he puts his weight on it, it goes in with a little crack. Has always been so I think. His mother kicked him. It was blistered three times before last spring. Would a round shoe be good and what foot should shoe be put on, and would it be good to let him stand in stable? He is in good order, is never lame, and looks well."



Dairyman's Profit

Give a cow good food and power to fully digest it and she in return will give you ample reward at the pail. Noted authorities tell us that something to correct digestive troubles becomes a necessity if the maximum flow of milk is to be maintained, because overfeeding, sooner or later, impairs the stomach and nerves, preventing necessary secretions of gastric juices.

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Sold everywhere on a written guarantee. Costs a penny a day for horse, cow or steer.

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Smaller Quantities at a Slight Advance.

Duty Paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound and this paper is back of the guarantee.

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This book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture, lithographed in colors. The book contains 160 pages, size 6½ x 9½, gives history, description and illustration of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take five dollars for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated veterinary department will save you hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject and tells you how to cure them.

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Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 907, WINDSOR, ONT.

Answer.—A chronic case of this kind is not much benefited by blistering, but may be greatly helped by proper shoeing. Have the heels of the hoof on the lame leg lowered as much as they will stand and then apply a long toed shoe to the same foot. The other foot should be left alone or merely trimmed if the hoof requires it. Remove the shoe every two months, pare out the foot, trim the wall and reset the shoe. If this is well attended to the colt has a very good chance of getting over the trouble.

Sore Neck.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Sask.—“Will you advise me how to cure a sore neck on my working mare? She had a sore neck all summer; it was not very raw but there were two little knots about the size of a large pea under the skin on top of the neck. The knots, when the mare is carrying a wagon pole, get a little raw right on top, and the mare throws her head up and down all the time when hitched to a wagon and doesn't like to stand. She pulls back and ahead again. When hitched to the wagon and when standing still she stands as far as she can ahead of the horse hitched with her and keeps working her head up and down; sometimes she paws with her feet at the same time. When I take hold of the knots, or bunions, as I call them, she will flinch away and tries to get out of my reach.”

Answer.—Get an ointment made of two drachms ichthyol, two drachms glycerine, and one and a half ounces of lanolin. Rub a little of this into the sore place twice a day. If this does not cure it, take her to a veterinary surgeon and have the ‘bunions’ removed.

Calves and Horses.

J. A., Burnside, Man.—“I have four spring calves that are getting scurvy around their eyes. They go out every day and get oat straw and chop, barley and oats. I also have a horse, 9 years old, that is troubled with worms. I have used two packages of worm powder but they did not have any effect on him.”

Answer.—1. Rub in a little sulphur ointment around the eyes and repeat twice a week. 2. Starve the horse for twenty-four hours and then give two drachms santonine, two ounces oil of turpentine and one pint raw linseed oil. Continue soft feed until he purges, then resume ordinary feed.

Mangy Pigs.

W. J., Fertile Valley, Sask.—“I have a number of pigs about 9 months old that are very itchy all the time. I had them in a big open yard all summer and now I have them up to fatten in a good warm sod stable. I fed them on whole barley all summer, soaked in barrels, and threw in rape for them to eat nearly every day. Is it the feed that causes this itchiness, or do you think they have worms? I am feeding ground barley now and they are doing well on it. There are no lice on them that I can find, but their skin is rather rough.”

Answer.—Take zenoleum and water, 1 to 50, and scrub the pigs well with it, using a soft brush. Repeat every three days until better.

Travels Too Wide Behind.

Subscriber, Carnduff, Sask.—“I have a horse that travels very wide behind, especially when trotting, if driven near to his limit of speed; a handsome stepping horse in other ways. Is there any way to prevent him from trotting in this way? Would any particular way of shoeing improve him, and how?”

Answer.—This is caused by a defect in the horse's conformation and you can do little to rectify that. Some blacksmiths claim to be able to prevent it by shoeing in a certain way, but it is largely a matter of experiment, as the shoes that help one horse do not suit another. Shoeing is, however, the only thing that offers any likelihood of correcting his gait.

MAGNET TALKS

No. 3.

In our last talk we touched upon some of the strong points in the “MAGNET” construction.

In taking up the subject of performance in this MAGNET talk, our space is too limited to allow us to more than touch on the main points.

While the MAGNET can show its share of efficiency records or professional trials, we believe that the average purchaser is more interested in knowing the day-in-and-day-out behaviour of the MAGNET, than in the statement that they carried off such and such honors in such and such a contest.

Following we print one of the many letters received from satisfied MAGNET users.

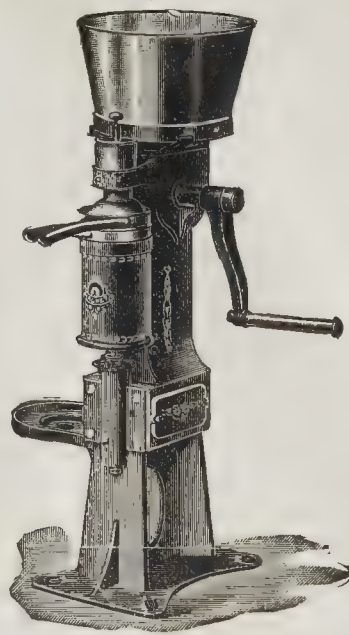
Southey, Sask., 25th Oct., 1907.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited,
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Dear Sirs:—

I received your letter of October 14th, and in reply, beg to say that I have been using the MAGNET over two months, and I tell you that it is an excellent machine. It skims clean under all conditions and works very easy. I am prepared to recommend it to any one who wishes to buy a cream separator. Your agent, Mr. Hodel, understands how to praise up, but this machine does not require any praising of Mr. Hodel. It praises itself by its work.

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The points we do emphasize in MAGNET performances are these:—Uniform close skimming under all conditions. Extreme ease in operation. Simplicity and perfection of mechanism with consequent freedom from derangement, and absence of vibration. To give you a more practical idea of MAGNET performance,

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Printed Butter Wrappers

The maker of a really good article need never be ashamed of his product, and if he be wise he will try to advertise it as widely as possible. The force of this fact is recognized by most manufacturers, and their best brands of goods are distinguished by their trade mark or firm name. The effect of this is always to create an individuality for this particular line of goods and to encourage a special demand for it. The result of this special demand causes the local dealer to secure this brand of goods in preference to ordinary brands, and so the manufacturer can, if he so cares, demand a higher price and also increase the volume of his trade.

There is a suggestion here for makers of first-class butter. On the market in every city and town there is every grade of butter—some extra fine, some good, some fair, some passable, some bad, and some that is positively horrid. The merchants who deal in butter do not distinguish in price as they should between good butter and bad—at least, the local merchants who buy from farmers and who sell in bulk lots do not do so. Perhaps they sell the make of one hundred farmers in one shipment, and they get an average price. They then buy another lot, and they pay an average price—and sometimes it is very average—to those who supply the choice butter, the same as to those who bring in the poorer stuff. And so the makers of choice goods secure no adequate advantage on account of the superiority of their make.

With printed wrappers on the prints made by the best makers, there is every chance of breaking away from this rule. Consumers very quickly learn to recognize the superiority of certain brands of butter, and to make special enquiry for it at the store. Perhaps—and this frequently happens—if the family is a large one, the consumer writes direct to the address on the label of such butter and offers to buy in box lots, cutting out the profit of the country merchant, the commission house, and the city grocery store. Or perhaps the city groceryman writes to the maker of such butter and offers a few cents premium on all the butter that he can send forward. We know a number of the retail groceries in Winnipeg that are handling the entire make from certain farms, and who much prefer to do so than to buy ordinary butter at ordinary prices. Customers make such a call for such brands of butter that they are always sold out while sweet and fresh, and so the advantage of a good reputation, once gained, continues to perpetuate itself.

The extra cost of printing butter wrappers over using the plain ones is about \$2.75 for the first thousand, and \$1.00 for each subsequent thousand. This is an amount that is very soon paid back when a premium of two, three or four cents a pound is secured on the goods to be wrapped up.

Dairy Cow Records.

Milk and butter-fat records are rapidly becoming more prominent factors in the dairy world. The importance that has been placed upon "records" in the United States during the past three or four years is already well known, and Canada is following fast in the wake of her neighbor. Holland, too, has been doing a good deal to "improve" her cattle in the way of selecting in order to increase the percentage of butter-fat in the milk from the Dutch cows. And now in Scotland an agitation is beginning in favor of the individual record both in milk and butter-fat in building up the Ayrshire breed. One

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ARE ballast which keep the farmer's financial ship on an even keel at all times. They are a source of daily cash revenue which adds to comfort and subtracts from labor while enriching the farmer and his farm.

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tion inside of the net returns from their milk sold at the average price of the year. The twenty who owned those herds were making money. The other 180 owners were losing money on their small-yeild herds. The lesson is plain. The conclusion is inevitable.—New York Farmer.

Amount of Salt for Butter.

There is a great value in having rules to go by, which simply means system, in whatever we undertake. The salting of butter is an operation which many people, housewives and buttermakers perform largely by guess work. Good buttermakers have found that when the



Printed Butter Wrappers

The maker of a really good article need never be ashamed of his product, and if he be wise he will try to advertise it as widely as possible. The force of this fact is recognized by most manufacturers, and their best brands of goods are distinguished by their trade mark or firm name. The effect of this is always to create an individuality for this particular line of goods and to encourage a special demand for it. The result of this special demand causes the local dealer to secure this brand of goods in preference to ordinary brands, and so the manufacturer can, if he so cares, demand a higher price and also increase the volume of his trade.

There is a suggestion here for makers of first-class butter. On the market in every city and town there is every grade of butter—some extra fine, some good, some fair, some passable, some bad, and some that is positively horrid. The merchants who deal in butter do not distinguish in price as they should between good butter and bad—at least, the local merchants who buy from farmers and who sell in bulk lots do not do so. Perhaps they sell the make of one hundred farmers in one shipment, and they get an average price. They then buy another lot, and they pay an average price—and sometimes it is very average—to those who supply the choice butter, the same as to those who bring in the poorer stuff. And so the makers of choice goods secure no adequate advantage on account of the superiority of their make.

With printed wrappers on the prints made by the best makers, there is every chance of breaking away from this rule. Consumers very quickly learn to recognize the superiority of certain brands of butter, and to make special enquiry for it at the store. Perhaps—and this frequently happens—if the family is a large one, the consumer writes direct to the address on the label of such butter and offers to buy in box lots, cutting out the profit of the country merchant, the commission house, and the city grocery store. Or perhaps the city groceryman writes to the maker of such butter and offers a few cents premium on all the butter that he can send forward. We know a number of the retail groceries in Winnipeg that are handling the entire make from certain farms, and who much prefer to do so than to buy ordinary butter at ordinary prices. Customers make such a call for such brands of butter that they are always sold out while sweet and fresh, and so the advantage of a good reputation, once gained, continues to perpetuate itself.

The extra cost of printing butter wrappers over using the plain ones is about \$2.75 for the first thousand, and \$1.00 for each subsequent thousand. This is an amount that is very soon paid back when a premium of two, three or four cents a pound is secured on the goods to be wrapped up.

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Milk and butter-fat records are rapidly becoming more prominent factors in the dairy world. The importance that has been placed upon "records" in the United States during the past three or four years is already well known, and Canada is following fast in the wake of her neighbor. Holland, too, has been doing a good deal to "improve" her cattle in the way of selecting in order to increase the percentage of butter-fat in the milk from the Dutch cows. And now in Scotland an agitation is beginning in favor of the individual record both in milk and butter-fat in building up the Ayrshire breed. One

of the leading Scottish papers says:

The milk record scheme must everywhere be worked for all that is in it. Farmers seem slowly to be recognizing that the former laxity in respect of accurate testing of their cows will not do. They have no defence in a milk prosecution when they cannot produce actual figures regarding the production of milk in their dairies. These can only be obtained by a systematic testing of each cow at such intervals as will ensure an accurate report of the cow's value. The milk record societies are doing splendid work, and must be everywhere encouraged. But the Ayrshire breed will never be "improved" as the Dutch cattle have been until milk records and butter-fat tests are made an element in determining eligibility for the Ayrshire Herd-Book. The 3 per cent. standard could be made the Herd-Book standard also, and bulls should secure registration on the faith of their dam's records, and on that almost wholly. The lowest average of milk delivered at the factories of the United Creameries (Ltd.) is 3.4 per cent., and the payments are much more numerous for milk above the standard fixed than for milk below the standard. Altogether, Ayrshire breeders have every encouragement to persevere in their efforts to improve the Ayrshire along utilitarian lines. Evidence accumulates that this will never be attained by adherence to show-ring ideals.

The Small Yield Cow.

Dairying in the United States is depressed by one element that must forever stand in the way to block the dairymen from success. That element is the small yield cow, and the she steer that costs \$40 or \$50 a year for keep and returns her owner \$25 to \$35 for milk. Many a milk producer, with a herd of 30 such cows, representing an investment of \$1,000 or \$1,200, is losing money regularly, and must lose as long as he insists on operating with such cows. He can invest his \$1,200 in, say, twelve cows that will cost \$100 apiece, and these cows will give him more milk than his 30 scrubs give him. He would save the feed of eighteen cows, with all the hard labor and other costs of their keep, and he would be in the way to make money. There is in sight no change in farm and market conditions that promises ever to put a profit into dairying carried on with cows that average 1,000 to 1,500 quarts of milk per head per year, and producers may as well open their eyes to this truth. This proposition to make milk with such cows is an absurdity, because it is proved beyond all possibility of doubt that they put more money into their milk than they can ever hope to get out of it when it is sold in the market. The student of milk production is surprised every day to observe what a large number of herds he will find that average less than 1,800 quarts of milk per head per year. The owners of these herds say that they cannot afford "better" cows. The truth is that they cannot "afford" these cows. One correspondent says that last summer, in a tour of over 300 so-called "dairy farms" he found less than twenty herds whose average yield was large enough to bring the cost of production inside of the net returns from their milk sold at the average price of the year. The twenty who owned those herds were making money. The other 180 owners were losing money on their small-yield herds. The lesson is plain. The conclusion is inevitable.—New York Farmer.

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Moral—Buy a Simple Machine.

No cream separators made are more easily cleaned than the two simple, close-skimming I. H. C. cream harvesters, Dairymaid and Bluebell.

The two brushes which go with the machines, and a pan of hot water, will enable you to thoroughly clean your separator in short order.

You can get at every part of the bowl and tinware with the brush.

You can't make too much of the matter of cleanliness in using a cream separator. It avoids odors and taints. It enables you to make high-grade products.

It is the worst kind of a mistake not to buy a separator anybody can clean easily and quickly.

The Dairymaid and Bluebell cream harvesters are not distinguished merely for their easy cleaning. They have every requisite to make them

right working and valuable to their owners.

They skim to a trace; that is, they get all the butter fat down to the thousandth part.

Their wonderful simplicity makes them most durable. One of the principal reasons why they are so popular with users is that it is almost impossible for them to get out of order.

The Dairymaid is a chain driven machine. The Bluebell is driven by simple gearing.

If you need a cream harvester, call on any International local agent and talk the matter over with him. He will supply you with catalogs and full particulars. Or, if you prefer, write our nearest branch house. You will be interested in securing a copy of "Development of the Cream Separator" and colored hanger which will be mailed on request.

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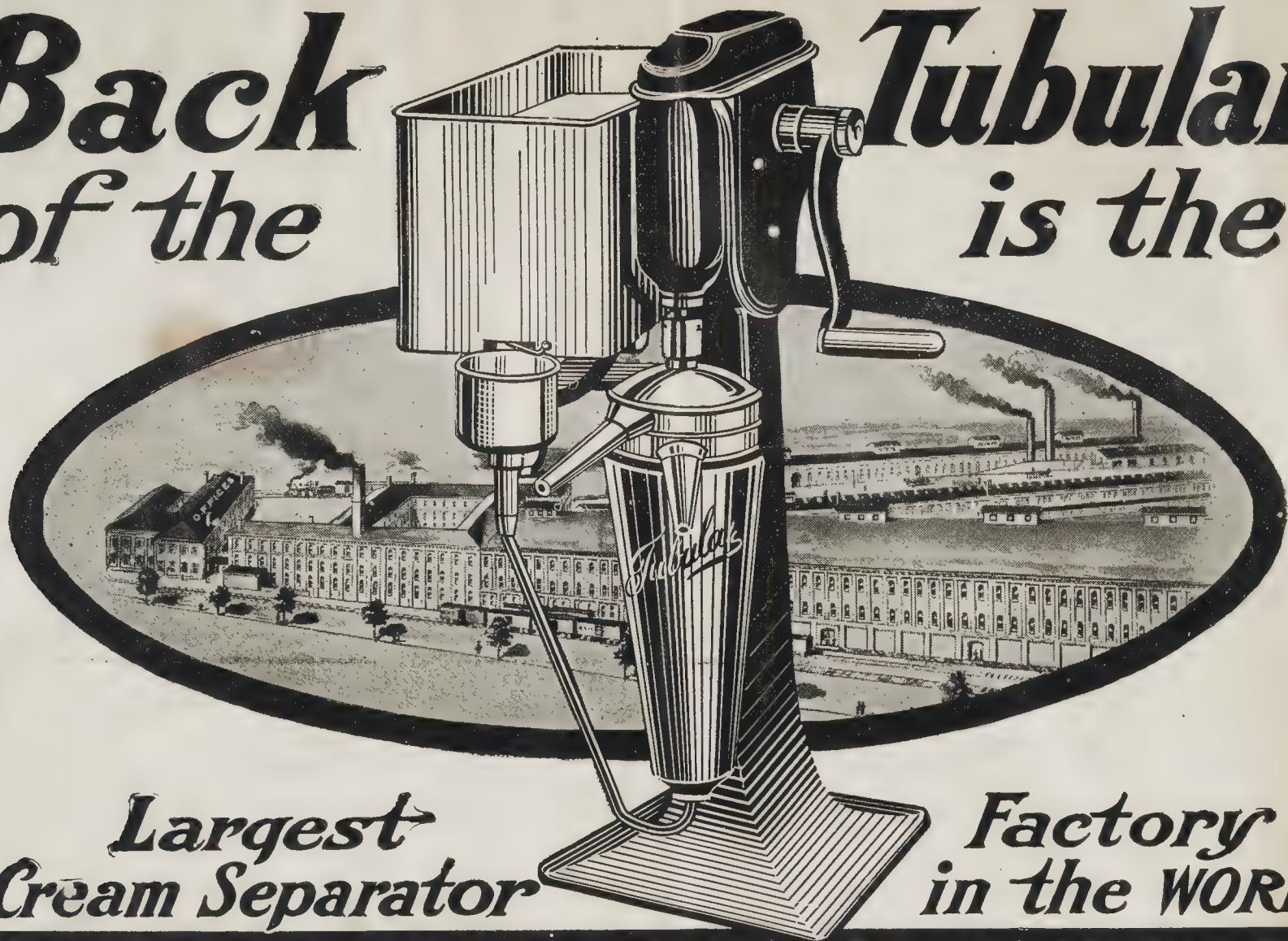
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For these and many other reasons we say that it means a great deal to the buyer today what is back of the Separator you buy.

When an article has sufficient merit to succeed; to grow to be the most extensively sold; requires the largest factory in the world to supply the demand; wins in every fair competition, is it not wiser, safer, cheaper in the end to put your money and trust into that article, knowing what is back of it, than to take chances on something that has none of these buying safeguards to protect you?

But that is not all. In buying a Tubular you get the product of the most skillful separator builders in the world; the most practical machine genius can

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that the growth, success, reputation and size of the business that stands back of your purchase is the best, SAFEST guarantee you can get?

It is the ABSOLUTE PROOF that the article you buy is of true merit and worth.

The bigger the business—the safer your purchase and the better the guarantee back of it.

Don't let low prices blind you. The best is the cheapest—that's a TUBULAR.

devise; the highest type of perfection money and brains can build—the result of a life-time of concentration and determination to produce the best separator in the world.

And what's the result?

The illustration at the top of this page, the factory back of it, and a record of more satisfied purchasers than all others combined.

When you buy a Tubular you have the positive assurance that you have a separator that will get from 10 to 50 per cent more cream from your milk than any other; that it will turn much easier; that it is the simplest in construction; has fewest parts, consequently easiest to clean and less liable to breakage; has low supply can; is most durably built and is backed by the biggest and most experienced builders in the business.

Then why take chances on your separator purchase? You have everything to gain in buying a Tubular—nothing to risk. In buying a separator here are the vital points to consider:

Which Separator gets the most cream?

Which Separator is easiest to turn?

Which Separator is easiest to clean?

Which Separator has the fewest parts?

Which Separator has no back-breaking supply can?

Which Separator is most durable and costs least for repairs?

In short—get a Tubular and you'll never have cause to regret. Next to your own experience, that of others who have Tubulars, is as good a guide as you can get, especially when they tell by comparison with other makes why they prefer Tubulars. Send for our 1908 Catalog—it gives many letters on these points.

Just get a postcard and write for it today. It tells all sides of this story of separator buying; gives comparative tests of the Tubular and others; letters from dairy authorities, universities, and shows the Gold Medal awards—the highest honors ever awarded to a cream separator.

If you have an unsatisfactory separator now, write to our Exchange Department and see how easy we make it for you to exchange your old machine for the easy running, clean skimming Tubular. You'll find the Exchange the most profitable experience you ever had. Write for Free Catalog No. 146 today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Toronto, Canada

butter is in a medium soft condition after being worked that from three-fourths to an ounce of salt is not far from the correct amount. The amount of salt to add depends on the condition of the butter as to the amount of moisture it contains. The salt is not taken in by the butter fat, that is, it is not dissolved by it, as many suppose, but is dissolved by the moisture contained in the butter. Best results are obtained by allowing the butter to drain well after washing and then applying the salt. In no case should salt be added till the butter has assumed a gathered condition. It is also important to have the water evenly distributed through the mass of butter. Sometimes when the butter is not worked and washed well there are pockets and crevices left full of water. In this case the butter will not be uniformly salted, but will be salty in streaks, the particles of butter near the pockets containing more salt than those farther away. If the practice of working the butter and getting it to a certain condition each time is followed, and then a definite amount of salt added, better and more uniform results will be secured.

Some Dairy Department Conclusions.

When cows have free access to salt at all times, they will keep in better health, will give more milk and the cream from this milk will have a better flavor and keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals.

Cleanliness in the stable is desirable at all times, but especially at milking time the stable should be clean and free from dust. The udder, teats and flanks of the cows should be well brushed before milking. Only bright, clean, tin pails should be used to milk in. Galvanized pails are difficult to keep clean, and bad flavors have been traced to their use.

The cows should have at all times an abundant supply of pure water to drink. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds or sluggish streams and ditches, in which there is decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to their health, and unless the cows are in good health, they cannot give first-class milk. Moreover, the mud, often full of foul germs, which collects on the legs, flanks and udders of the cows and falls into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection.

The real genuine milking stool is made to sit upon while milking the meek-eyed kine. Used as a corrective in misunderstandings, it causes a cow to give up her milk, instead of give it down. A dish of meal is the better Hague court.

England Wants Canadian Casein.

If it were possible to conceive of a condition in which the producers of the world were supplying more products than could be consumed, surely the dairymen and poultrymen would be the last to suffer. Dairying either in a limited way, as most farmers can take it up, or exclusively—concentrating ones whole energies in the business—caters to a market which it is practically impossible to over stock. People do not eat more good butter and cheese simply because there is not more to eat. There is an ever widening market for dairy products; the great mass of the laboring people of the world do not yet consume largely of dairy products. The market for Canadian dairy products in Great Britain is increasing. A Manchester trade report states that the quality of the Canadian product has done much to keep her cheese well to the fore in that great market. A simultaneous report from the Canadian trade commissioner in London says that there have again been inquiries as to the possibility of obtaining casein (the chief constituent of cheese) from Canada. "In this connection," says the commissioner, "we received a visit from a gentleman who claims to have a large connection in and experience of the trade, and he emphasizes the rapidly increasing use of casein for purposes of various kinds. It was stated by this visitor and also by others that the demand has increased more rapidly than the supply, and that at the moment there is a shortage of casein of commercial value in the world and prices have practically doubled for some qualities within the past year.

"The view taken in the past by Canadian officials and also by a number of agriculturists was that the prices realized for casein—which was produced mainly in the Argentine—were unremunerative to Canada, and that Canadian farmers would derive much more profit by utilizing their skimmed milk for stock feeding purposes. It is now, however, reported that a new process has been discovered for extracting the casein from skim milk without the use of acid and without in any way impairing the residue for stock breeding purposes. If this process should be successful, it would remove one of the chief obstacles which has deterred Canada from embarking in the preparation of casein, because it would then be possible both to produce casein, and to utilize the skimmed milk remaining over for feeding purposes.

"Under these circumstances, the establishment of casein plants in districts where large quantities of milk are regularly available would furnish an additional source of income to farmers provided, of course, that prices remained at a satisfactory level. It is further rumoured that some of the Australian States are looking into the matter."

Dairy products sold from the farm take away little soil fertility; when you sell grain you are selling soil. Grain is harvested but once a year while daily receipts come in to the dairy farmer. A ton of wheat takes, it is estimated, \$7.00 worth of fertility from the soil. A ton of butter takes 50 cents. The wheat may be worth \$30.00 but the butter is worth \$400.00.

A bulletin from the Minnesota Northeast Experiment Station, speaking of the way in which the dairy herd there is fed, says:—The amount of grain each cow is fed is governed by the quantity of milk she gives. Two-fifths the number of pounds of grain daily the cow gives pounds of milk has been found about right—two pounds of grain for every five pounds of milk. A cow giving 20 pounds of milk daily gets 8 pounds of grain, one giving 30 pounds of milk 12 pounds of grain, and a cow giving only 10 pounds of milk daily gets only 4 pounds of grain.

RIGHT NOW!



is the golden harvest
for farmers and dairymen.

Prices for dairy products are soaring. Butter has jumped from 22c a pound to 33c, 35c, 38c—and the storekeepers say they will be getting from 40c to 45c before the winter is over.

Right now is the time to buy a

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

It is the cream that makes the butter. And the more cream you get out of the milk, the more butter you have to sell.

Every day that you do without a "U. S." Cream Separator, you are losing money because you are losing cream

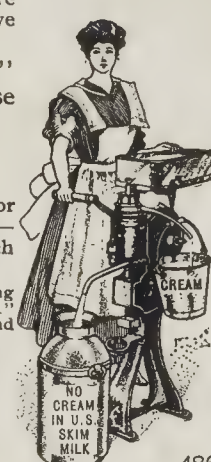
The "U. S." gets out all the cream.
It still holds the World's Record for clean skimming.

You can easily see how a "U. S." Cream Separator will pay for itself this winter—by skimming cleaner—getting out more cream—giving you more butter—which will retail at a profit-paying price.

Get a "U. S." right now and take advantage of the soaring prices. Write for booklet No. 110. It tells all about the "U. S." Thirty interesting pictures show complete construction and operation of the "U. S."

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CALGARY

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The Colony Hen-House.

Sometimes terms used in agricultural bulletins are not always completely understood by the reader. The system of poultry farming recommended by the Macdonald College of Agriculture is that of the colony house plan. Mr. F. C. Elford, of the Macdonald College, thus describes it: A colony house is a house built large enough for one flock or colony of hens, and is sometimes made movable. It may be large or small, but, if made to be moved, must be of a size convenient for moving.

The colony system is economical, because (a) Of the cheapness of the construction. Many poultry houses cost \$5 to \$10 per hen capacity, but such a house as used at Macdonald College can be built by a handy farmer with an outlay of not more than \$1 per hen. The plan is simple, and anyone can understand how to put it up. The house is built of single board siding, except the end where the roosts are. Two skids act as runners for the foundation. The floor for 25 hens is 8 feet by 12 feet, and the studding is six feet clear. A ceiling of boards, placed several inches apart, is used to hold straw stored in the attic. Eleven hundred feet of lumber is required to build the house used at the college, but a farmer might build with less. The window faces the south; the door the west. (b) No permanent fences are required. The yarding needed to properly yard poultry houses in a continued house is considerable, and often costs half as much as the house. All the fence required, where the colony house is used on the farm, is a few rods of movable fence that may be used to confine pullets to this house until they know their home.

(c) Less feed is required in the colony house system. I do not know that a hen housed in the colony house will eat less than if she were confined in a continuous house, but I mean that less feed will have to be given her, as the colony house can be placed at any point throughout the farm where feed may be going to waste. The house can be taken into the orchard, moved on to the pasture-field, or on to the stubble after the harvest, and much feed can be thus utilized that would otherwise go to waste.

(d) The colony house system requires less labor. Again, I wish to qualify my statement. When I say that it requires less labor, I do not mean that 100 hens in colony houses can be fed with less labor than 100 hens in a continuous house, but I mean that the system of housing poultry in colony houses lends itself to methods of feeding that requires less labor to carry out. During the summer-time, when labor is scarce, poultry—young and old—housed in colony houses, and having free range, can be fed very profitably by the hopper system. With the hopper system, the labor entailed in feeding poultry is very light. The feed can be put in the hoppers once a week, which is practically all the time required for feeding.

Labor is also saved in the cleaning of the houses. Where the houses are scattered throughout the fields, the bulk of the manure is spread by the hens themselves where most needed, and the remainder, when cleaned out of the houses, is spread immediately on the ground. This not only saves the labor of hauling from the poultry house to the field, but the full value of the manure is thereby retained.

The colony house is also effective. Any system of housing poultry may be economical, but if it is not effective, it is not practicable. What we

mean by an effective poultry house is a house that meets the conditions. In this country we have extremes of temperature—a temperature that runs from 90 degrees above to 25 degrees below, and, to have a satisfactory poultry house, it must be suitable anywhere between these extremes. The colony house has proven effective, no matter how cold or how hot the temperature is. No time of the year but the colony house, with a little manipulation, can be made to meet climatic condition. Early in the spring, when we require sunshine inside the house, it can be moved where the sun shines upon it all day long. Later in the spring, when shade is required, it can be moved to a shady locality. When food is going to waste on other parts of the farm, the house can be moved to the feed. In winter, the house can be brought up near the feed room for convenience and shelter. No matter how hot it is in the summer, the poultry can be kept cool by the shade of the orchard, or by raising the house and allowing the poultry to go under. No matter how cold the temperature, the poultry can be kept comfortable because of the ideal system of ventilation which can be used. The straw above and the window open almost every day in the winter time gives fresh air and a dry atmosphere that can only be obtained where houses are so constructed that the window can be open every day.

But 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating.' The effectiveness of the house is shown by the results. To show that the colony house, as used at Macdonald College, was effective last winter, one has only to look at the egg records of the hens. During the four months, December, January, February and March, the egg yield from the flock was a trifle more per month than the average per month during the rest of the year. The house, though it did not keep the hens warm, kept them healthy—there was no sickness, and the eggs in the spring from those hens that laid in the winter, had a high percentage of fertility, the chicks hatched were vigorous and healthy, and, for the first four weeks of their lives, only one chick in ten died.

Egg Eating.

The egg-eating habit which some hens acquire is one of the troubles of the poultry keeper. Its prevention is easier to apply than the cure, as sometimes the best way to affect a complete annihilation of this habit in the flock is to kill the worst cases. When becoming addicted to this egg-eating habit will soon get the others to doing the same thing until more eggs are broken, eaten and destroyed than are saved. Besides thus reducing the revenue, the nests and quarters become foul and the hens take on more of the appearance of vagabonds than peaceful biddies whose highest ambition is to leave a nice bright, clean egg in the nest each day for about 250 days out of the year. It is perhaps true that hens become egg-eaters largely because of a lack of something in their feed. Hens need their rations balanced just the same as the animals on the farm. They need a meat supply, and nitrogenous foods in the winter season to replace the bugs, worms, seeds and grasses of summer. Hens not being supplied with proper food, and once getting the taste of their eggs through accidentally breaking one or finding one that has been frozen, will soon learn to break fresh eggs for themselves and also teach their sisters the trick.

As said at the beginning, prevention is much more easily applied than a cure. Gathering the eggs each day and having dark nests will aid materially in reducing the number of broken eggs which is the starting point of the habit with most hens. If the nest is so dark that the hens cannot see the eggs, they will not stay long enough after laying, and



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No pest is quite as discomfiting to an animal as the common sheep tick—they actually suck the very life blood of the sheep. All sheep have ticks. Why let the tick eat up your profit? Kill him on the spot.

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if an egg becomes broken they can not see it to eat it. Nests in which the eggs roll out of the hen's reach are good. No hen is wise enough to fool the mechanism of one of these nests.

Where hens break sound eggs by pecking them, some people claim to have had good results and even to have effected a 'cure' by placing 2 or 3 porcelain eggs on the hen house floor and around the yards. The biddy of egg-eating tendencies will peck away at these until she hurts her beak, when the taste for fresh eggs is apt to vanish. Other poultry raisers advise something like the following: "Remove one end from several eggs and pour out the contents. Make a mixture of flour, ground mustard, and red pepper, adding a little water to hold the materials together. Fill the shells and place upon the floor of the hen house. The hens will make a wild scramble for these prepared eggs, will gobble down some of the contents and will soon be gasping with open beaks. Follow up this treatment until the hens refuse to touch an egg. It seems, and perhaps is, somewhat severe, but no permanent ill effects will follow. The hens will soon learn that eggs are not so palatable as they had regarded them and will desist from the bad habit." It is stated by practical poultry keepers that positive cures have followed this method. It is worth trying.

Build low roosts. There is no particular advantage in the high ones, and the low ones are much more convenient for the hens. Heavy birds are apt to get sore feet if they must fly down from high roosts.

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The Music of the Pines.

I always loved the pine trees, 'cause
When I was young, and Liza was
Young, too, and her and I
Walked nights beneath the moonlit
sky—

Whisperin' love that's never old,
The nicest story ever told,
They seemed so full of sympathy
When we was courtin', Liza and me.

The music that they gave to us
Liz said was really worth more fuss
Than folks make over orchestries,
The music of them old pine trees.
It seemed so soothin', and so sweet,
And kinder hushed-like, that our feet
Would kinder want to tip-toe 'long,
And not disturb that lovely song.

When we was courtin', Liza and me,
And I as't would she marry me,
And she said "Yes," there was a stir
As if the pine trees, up so fur,
Had heard her whisper, and was glad
For one more happy lass and lad,
And broke into one glad love song,
As if they'd knowed it all along.

But when one day the Father came
To gather in His ripened grain,
And she was took, and me alone
Wept o'er my loss with bitter moan—
We laid her 'neath the pine trees, there,
And they was filling all the air
With mournful sobs of sympathy,
And seemed broke up along with me.

That's why I love them old pine trees;
They put my feelin' in the breeze,
A-blowin' through them, and to-night,
Her long-lost from my yearning sight,
Is listenin' to them, same as me,
And lookin' down in sympathy,
As when we courted, her and I,
Beneath these pines and moonlit sky.

—Amy E. Campbell.

upon an exact copy of his original letter to Miss Eve Worcester that he had written in the seventies in reply to the first letter he had received from her when he had returned the first check with a request that she use it for any needed repairs to the house and to pay the taxes; any balance left she was to consider a fee due her for acting as his agent, and the letter was always signed simply, Captain Adam Pepper.

This strange state of things had all been brought about by a storm off Cape Hatteras, which had snapped the mizzen topmast and dropped it upon the captain of the ship on which Adam Pepper was then first mate. The same storm sent a number of fishing smacks to the bottom along the grand banks, and on one of these was an uncle of Adam Pepper. This uncle was the owner of a small two-story huse "down Cape Cod way," which Adam inherited. Thus the same storm made Adam the Captain of a ship and a land owner. But in doing so it took from Eve Worcester her only guardian and protector in the form of Adam's uncle who had raised and cared for her, a shipmate's orphaned child.

Although Eve Worcester, at the few milestones beyond the one at which most young ladies sign articles to sail on the ship of matrimony, she was still single; this being due to her own choice and a strong patriotic strain that had caused her to break her engagement with young Uriel Gray when he shipped on board a blockade runner during the civil war.

She had never afterward kept company with any man, and as time wore on, she became known as a sour old maid to the men folks, and to the women as a "handy body" to have



Farm residence and outbuildings of A. H. Carroll, M.P.P., Carroll, Man.

Captain Pepper and the Old Maid.

Story Written by one of the Convicts of a
New York State Prison.

Captain Adam Pepper was a crusty old bachelor who lived "down Cape Cod way." His whole life had been spent on board ships following the trackless paths of all the watery wastes. At irregular intervals Captain Adam would sail into Bristol harbor Maine, and regularly, upon his arrival, go to his chandler and find awaiting him a letter from "down Cape Cod way," addressed in a feminine handwriting and purple ink.

This letter he would receive with a look of contempt and grunt of disgust; but, after closely scrutinizing the envelope from all sides and angles, would open it and invariably the inclosed check would flutter unheeded to the floor, until Captain Adam had perused the contents of the missive which he knew by heart, as it was an exact duplicate of its innumerable predecessors. Yet, when Captain Adam would reach the signature, "Yours—Eve Worcester, he would contradict it aloud with, "You are no such thing—just because you live in my nose you needn't think I own you, and I will be right smart about telling you so." Upon thus delivering his thoughts, he would gather up the check and demand pen, ink and paper from the chandler and sit down to write.

After three or four sheets of paper were destroyed he would fall back

about in case of sickness or death. Her only diversion was to pester the men folks on all occasions by expressing her opinion of them, and you may be sure it was not flattering, and it generally made the men take to their boats regardless of weather conditions as they would rather, Hezekiah Beal said, "go to sea in a lobster pot than be in such uncomfortable quarters."

She rented the lower floor of Adam's house to another crabbed old maid (charging her seven dollars a month), who used the front part as a millinery establishment and resided in the rear room. The upper floor Eve Worcester retained for her own use and placed the rental at three dollars a month. Thus a total of ten dollars a month was credited to Adam Pepper's account and forwarded at the end of each year, only to be returned intact by the crusty old captain.

After the storm that had made first mate Adam Pepper a captain, he had slowly accumulated enough money to purchase a Nova Scotia brig, which he had had overhauled and the masts resteped and stayed in true Yankee style—then a prouder man than Captain Adam Pepper never walked a quarter-deck. His vessel became his home, his friend and his only love. Captain Adam had become a confirmed woman hater while serving his apprenticeship as cabin boy on a vessel that carried the skipper's wife. This experience with the better half of a man he considered enough to last any sensible man half a dozen times as long as would carry him across life's sea.

Even if his own experience and ac-



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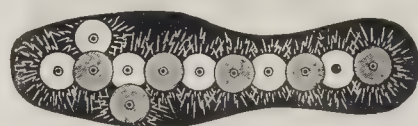
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quaintance with the lady had not been so intimate, to his sorrow, the opinion of the (to him experienced and competent to judge) A. B.'s in the fo'castle would have made him warily watch that no fair temptress should sail in convoy with him.

After twenty-five yearly letters from Eve Worcester he still retained the opinion that she was merely awaiting a chance to board his vessel, take command of it and its skipper, and box the cabin boy's ears every time she caught him chewing rope yarns in imitation of the fo'castle hands chewing tobacco.

But Eve Worcester's advances toward this act of piracy had never gone beyond signing her letters "Yours," and the captain's letters denying any ownership past, present or future in her invariably were destroyed before leaving his hand, and a copy of his first letter sent in reply to the copies of her original letter, things bid fair to go on so until the end of time.

Soon after Captain Adam had answered the twenty-fifth letter he sailed from Bristol, lumber laden, bound for London, England. When he arrived there, his chronometers were sent to Greenwich Observatory to be regulated. On the day of his departure from London, Captain Adam sent his first mate after them, and when the first mate returned to the good ship Elizabeth Jane, he was in that state of nobility popularly known as "drunk as a lord," but tightly holding a chronometer case which he would allow no one to touch. A drunken mate could not delay Captain Adam when the tide was in his favor, and the Elizabeth Jane was soon on her way to the English Channel.

The next morning, when the first mate appeared, Captain Adam asked him "if he was through using the chronometers as pillows, would he kindly put them in their accustomed place." The first mate then made the startling statement that he had not been to Greenwich, that he had started all right, but had heard the news that Commander Dewey had wiped the Spanish navy off the Pacific ocean. In honor of this event he had spliced the main brace a few times and had filled the chronometer case with a few bottles of celebration juice, and returned to the Elizabeth Jane with the laudible intention of imparting the news of the victory to the captain and offering him a chance to celebrate.

Thus it came about that Captain Adam put the Elizabeth Jane high and dry on the coast of New Foundland, as he sailed by dead reckoning; and for the same reason Lloyds cancelled his insurance. Misfortune never comes single and when the captain eventually reached Bristol again he found two letters awaiting him, both from "down Cape Cod way." one the usual letter and check, the other stated that the tenant on the lower floor had died and left no heirs to continue the millinery business. The Captain then wrote a number of letters which he destroyed, and ended as usual with a copy of the letter he had written a quarter of a century before, but added the unusual postscript, that he intended to go down and live in his own house, and hoped to find everything ship-shape.

The captain had arrived suddenly at this conclusion, not through any de-

sire on his part to cultivate a closer acquaintance with Miss Eve Worcester, but because he found it would be impossible for him to get a ship; and he was too old a man to commence at the foot of the ladder again; so upon the advice of his friend, the chandler, he concluded to invest what little money he could gather from the wreck of his fortune, in supplies to be sold to the fishing fleet at his home, using his own house as his place of business.

The captain's advent was not long delayed, and he soon found himself snugly settled down to a life ashore. But his youthful experience with the skipper's wife caused him to steer a wide course to avoid Miss Eve Worcester. And as he maintained his right as owner of the house to keep a dog that would at every opportunity pursue Miss Eve Worcester's pet "Tabby," there appeared little chance of the captain's domicile becoming a house of peace.

Miss Eve's publicly expressed opinion of the uselessness of all men would not allow her now to show by word or act anything but contempt for the captain, therefore the neighbors thought they could see small war clouds hanging over the horizon.

The neighbors' expectations were heightened when the fact became known that the old captain was in the habit of talking to his dog "Blue," and that Miss Eve habitually expressed all her thoughts aloud when alone, or would, like the captain, hold a one-sided conversation with her pet, "Tabby." This, coupled to the fact that in the ceiling of Captain Adam's room there was a stove-pipe hole which led directly into Miss Eve's room overhead, made those desirous seeing hostilities commence, almost sure that peace would not last long.

It was the custom of the captain every morning to scrub his rooms and the board walk and porch in front of his store. One morning the captain said to his dog, "Blue, a little coffee, then we will swab decks," when the voice of Miss Eve was heard saying, "Tabby, don't you dare put a foot out of this house until noon; that fool man is going to flood the whole neighborhood, and just think, here it is November and he must splash around in water for an hour every morning. He just does it trying to give you rheumatism, so you can't run and escape from his dog; so you just stay in where your feet will be dry."

For a while nothing could be heard but the splash of water and the grind of an holystone on sand, then the captain, apparently well satisfied with his work, addressed his dog, "Everything shipshape, eh? Couldn't be better with Jane. I tell you she was a bouncing lass and did carry her head high, but she needed watching. Ay, many a night she has kept me out of my bed, but I loved her. Ay, and there will never be such another. Why, Blue, she would make any man turn his head just to see her—and dress, ah! she knew how to carry her clothes."

"Tabby, if you have the least sense, you will remember what I am going to tell you. You take my advice and never trust a man, they are all the same. I know them, every pretty face starts them off, and they keep agoing until their fancy is turned in another direction, then away they go again. Tut, tut, don't contradict me; what do you know about them? I tell you I know them; they are the most useless and the most troublesome pests there are. What with their Janes and Betties—Pshaw, loved her! That is what the old bigamist said about some other wanton named Bettie only last night. I am not a bit surprised, though. Any man who has gallivanted all over the world and never even visited his own home, had his reasons, and you may be sure that more than one Jane and Bettie have listened to his smooth lying tongue, but they didn't amount to much, or they would have taught him how to make coffee. It is not coffee he drinks, 'tis mud; I know by the smell. I know you don't

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care, neither do I, only I do hate to know of good victuals being spoiled, and I told him so only the other day when he was cooking clams and fish, when I knew he had two different kinds of meat already cooked. What did he say? No wonder you ask, but then, like all men, he had some ridiculous excuse; he said he wanted a collection so he could make a gallimaufry such as he had with Jane. Yes, and he made it, for I heard him groaning all night; well, maybe he has rheumatism, but that would not make that dog of his growl and snarl, too, would it? That dog ate some gallimaufry, I am sure."

"Ay, Blue, it is blowing up from the Nor'-east, and she's going to be a snorter. I am glad Elizabeth is not out in it. Oh, she would not worry any over it. I know she was as trim and tidy a little body as ever man owned, and when held right she would face anything. Ay, after she got a slap or two in the face; she would settle down to fight, and she would go over or through them. She may have been a little sloppy in wet weather, but all of them are that, if they are heavy waisted. If this Nor'-easter once gets settled down to business, it is going to bring snow and then turn cold. And that craft aloft has no wood stowed away. How do I know? Now, that is a foolish question for you to ask, when you know I had to go aloft after you this morning, when you run that useless cat up the companion-way, and there right outside the cabin door sat the empty wood box. No, it does not

door mat. Tabby immediately scamp-ered into the room, followed by Blue.

Miss Eve was too much afraid of a dog to try to dislodge him, so bounced downstairs after the captain and found him still in bed. She did not stop to inquire why it was the captain was not up and at his usual morning occupation of swabbing decks. But she commenced to up-braid him for allowing his dog to steal the affections of her cat and take possession of her house; then thinking of the full wood box, she threatened to go right back upstairs and dump all the wood down, if he did not come right upstairs and get that nasty dog, and wound up with: "Captain Adam Pepper, it is a wonder you are not up prancing around and throwing water all over the place to freeze this blessed day, so we can break our necks, instead of lying there, why don't you say something and come and get your nasty dog."

The captain, at last seeing his opportunity to get in a word in his own behalf, said: "Madam, I am all cramped up with rheumatism and I am unable to get up, but if you will rattle the frying pan, Blue will come down, as he will think I want him to clean it."

Miss Eve's one weak spot was her sympathy for any one who was sick, and her first thought when she heard the captain was sick, was to render what assistance she could. She immediately started a fire and soon had hot coffee for the captain and a good breakfast, but not until she had



Farm residence of W. J. Sargent, Pendennis, Man.

matter much to me, yet I wouldn't want the neighbors to say she froze to death, while we had lots of wood. I know she can get wood, but, Blue, it is not the style nor would it be right if I was to let women chop their own wood, especially if there is snow on the ground; so we will get a stock ready and about six bells on the second watch I'll carry it aloft nice and quietly. Phew, this is the kind of weather we had when we run away from Elizabeth."

"Tabby, I am sure you will remember what I told you. You must keep away from all men and you won't never be left out in a storm. Men are brutes, every one of them, and that man downstairs is an un-hung villan with his Janes, Betties, Jennies, Betsy's; and Elizabeth, whoever she was, she didn't amount to much, if she let any one slap her face to make her fight. I'd just like to see the man that would slap my face. Yes, I would fight, and I wouldn't wait for the second slap. Yes, and he wouldn't run away from me, because I'd—well, I would, that is all there is to it. I just wonder how that man expects to be able to get around at all tomorrow? He has been cutting and splitting wood all afternoon, his room must be full of it—I just hope he gets so much wood in that he has no room for that sneaking dog."

On the following morning, when Miss Eve opened the door of her room, she found the wood box piled high with newly cut wood—but the greatest surprise was to see her pet Tabby and captain Adam's dog Blue snugly curled up together on the

washed all the dishes, as the idea of Blue acting as dishwasher was not in accord with her housewifely notions. As soon as she had started to rattle the dishes, down came Blue, followed by Tabby, and both showed that they had come to an understanding and were firm friends.

After breakfast Miss Eve said to the captain: "Now you just give me the address of Elizabeth, and I'll send for her. If she is a woman she will forgive your meanness and come to you, as I shall tell her you are sick."

The captain looked at her in bewildered surprise, and Miss Eve had to repeat her request. The captain then said he knew of no Elizabeth that would come to nurse him, and he did not want any nurse; he was all right, a little under the weather, but able to get along without any nurse. Miss Eve told him to shut up; she knew her business and would not be ordered about by him or any other man who went tramping through the world with such hussies as his Betties and Elizabeths.

This made the captain open wide his eyes, but soon a glimmering of the truth flashed on his bewildered mind, and he lay back in his bed and roared. At last, gaining control of himself, he explained to Miss Eve that the names Jennie, Bettie, Betsy, were all pet names for his wrecked brig, the Elizabeth Jane. It took all of the gruff old captain's persuasive powers to convince Miss Eve, and it is doubtful if he would have succeeded if he had not told her that he never loved but one woman, and had been faithful to her over a quarter of a

The North American Life Assurance Company

Held its Annual Meeting at its Home Office, in Toronto, on Thursday, the 30th day of January, 1908. The President, Mr. John L. Blaikie, was appointed Chairman, and the Managing Director, Mr. L. Goldman, Secretary, when the following report of the business of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1907, was submitted:—

New Business The policies issued for the year, together with those re-
vived, amounted to the sum of \$4,622,635.00, being greater than the new business transacted for the previous year.

**Saving in Ex-
penses** The business has continued to be conducted on a con-
servative basis, resulting in a further reduction in the ratio of expenses to premium income of over two per cent. This percentage of reduction has resulted in a material saving in expenses of \$26,918.17, as compared with 1906.

Cash Income The cash income for the year from premiums, interest,
etc., was \$1,815,097.69, showing the satisfactory increase for the year of \$68,553.69.

**Payments to
Policyholders** The amount paid on policyholders' account was \$697,-
347.44, and of this amount the sum of \$266,825.95 repre-
sents payments for dividends, matured endowments, and investment policies.

Assets The assets increased during the year by the sum of
\$936,811.63, and now amount to \$8,735,876.08.

**Net Surplus
Increased** After making ample provisions for all liabilities, in-
cluding the special Contingent Fund of \$155,173.35 to provide for the temporary depreciation in the value of debentures, bonds and stocks, and paying the sum of \$97,304.79 for dividends to policyholders during the year, there was an addition made to the net surplus which now amounts to \$673,556.04, the year's work from every standpoint being highly satisfactory.

**Assets Safely
Invested** The assets of the Company continue to be, as hereto-
fore, invested in the best class of securities; a detailed list of these will be published with the Annual Report for distribution.

Monthly Audit A monthly examination of the books of the Company
was made by the Auditors, and at the close of the year they made a thorough scrutiny of all the securities held by the Company. In addition to the examination of the securities by the Auditors, a committee of the Board, consisting of two Directors, made an independent audit each quarter.

The Officers, Field Representatives and Office Staff de-
serve to be commended for their efficiency and dili-
gence.

L. GOLDMAN,
Managing Director.

J. L. BLAIKIE,
President.

The Annual Report showing marked proofs of the solid position of the Company, and containing a list of the securities held, and also those upon which the Company has made collateral loans, will be sent in due course to each policyholder.

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NO - RED - TAPE

century, and had carried her first letter close to his heart all that time. When he offered to prove it by showing the letter Miss Eve said she would believe it if the proof was shown. The letter was produced, and the captain said as he took the missive from the worn envelope, "She told me she was mine in this letter as you can read right here." Miss Eve leaned over the time-yellowed sheet and read, "Yours. Eve Worcester." Long did she sit and stare, but at last rousing herself with an effort, started for the door, when a plaintive mew from Tabby stopped her, and she turned to get Tabby; but Tabby crawled beneath the stove with Blue, and no coaxing would bring her out. She turned to the captain and said: "Captain Adam Pepper, I just hate you and your fool dog, but I want my Tabby, and if she don't come with me, I'll stay with her. I am going after a preacher, so you just lie comfortable until I return."

Whose fault was it? Adam's or Eve's?

The School and the Home.

The school and the home are inseparable. One is dependent upon the other, and they should be united. It matters not how much parents may ignore the fact, they are responsible for the kind of school they have in their neighborhood. They, it is, who put into control the men that employ the teachers

interested in their progress; once a month is not too often. The seeming indifference of the parents towards the schools is because they do not take time to visit them. Great improvements and progress have been made from the visits of the parents to the school. The appearance of the interior of the school building should be made homelike, clean, comfortable and healthful. This can come through the mothers, by agitation and personal effort. They should co-operate with the teacher, who will be a willing and efficient helper. The building should be kept well painted be made comfortable and warm, and arranged so that it may be ventilated properly; the grounds should be made attractive and be well drained and arranged for play and sports, with trapeze, horizontal bars and swings, also a croquet ground and if possible a tennis court. These healthful sports serve as an outlet to the youthful exuberance and exert a moral influence over the young, especially the boys. With these the boys will have fewer fights and misunderstandings. We boast of our schools and our splendid school system, and we have a right to do so. They are far in advance of those in our fathers' time and are still rapidly advancing, but never will they reach their highest development till parents come into closer touch with them and realize the part they must share in them.—Ruth Cowgill, in *The Kansas Farmer*.

When lifting heavy articles, take care. It is so easy to injure one's self.



Hollow Block Cement House on the farm of T. H. Matchett, Treherne, Man. This was the first house of this class built in the Treherne district, erected in 1905.

and look after the interests of the school. They also furnish the money for the expenses and more than this, they have a potential influence—the personal interest which each parent should feel and exhibit toward the school and its environment. When they have voted the school bonds, elected the school board, and sent the children to school, parents are apt to think their duties in that respect are ended and give no further thought to it. It is not because they do not care what kind of a place their children spend the larger part of their waking hours in, or what kind of a teacher they have as guide and pattern, but that is what their actions say. The farmer does not say to his hired man, "Build me a barn for my horses and take care of them." He does not trust his horses entirely to the care of anyone, but looks after the building of the barn to see that it is properly constructed and visits it frequently afterwards to see that everything is being done in the best possible manner. It would sound foolish to ask, does he love his horses more than his children?—but he certainly acts like it in this respect.

When parents wake up to their full duty in regard to the school, and realize their whole responsibility in this direction, great improvement and progress will be made in the country schools.

Parents should make it a rule to visit the school once during the term at least, so as to come in touch with the teacher and in sympathy with her plans and to show to the children that they are in-

The Awkward Age.

G. J. H.

The awkward age of an ordinary girl is, I think, "bashful fifteen" and "awkward sixteen." A girl at this age is often shy, dreamy and even quite stupid, because she is

"Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet;
Childhood and womanhood fleet."

She is neither one thing nor the other. She is something between a child and a woman. It is often hard to get dresses that suit her, she cannot do her hair becomingly and is less attractive than she used to be.

One is so apt to get out of patience with her ideas, but notwithstanding all these faults of the awkward girl, we must not forget that this is the growing age, passing from one stage of her life to another—from childhood to womanhood—it is one of the most important times of her life, and why—because is she not now forming her own ideas on religion, love, and, in fact, everything in life? She now begins to think for herself, and now is the time for her mother to watch and influence her daughter in the right way and not say to her, when asked for an idea on such and such a subject, "Oh! my dear girl, don't ask such stupid questions; a girl at your age ought to know more



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USE ADDRESS NEAREST YOU



than to think such silly things."

An answer like this sends a chill over the girl, she thinks the point out for herself, and as likely as not, forms a wrong idea of the thing, having no good influence from her mother, and is it not natural that she will not ask the advice of her mother on serious matters, but uses her own unexperienced judgment, which often leads her into great trouble? On the other hand, if a mother will listen with patience to her daughter's questions; never mind how silly they be, and shows her gently the mistakes in her ideas, the girl shortly sees that her mother is right, therefore puts her whole confidence in her mother, and will consult her always before taking any serious step in life.

Every mother who loves her daughter is anxious that she shall be a womanly woman, and it is at the awkward age that a girl should learn how to become a "perfect woman" and how is she to learn, and who will teach her? Does it not remain with her own mother?

The Nature of Breakfast Foods on the Market.

The origin of the present numerous varieties of breakfast foods may be traced back to the "porridge" made by simply boiling coarsely ground wheat and oats. These materials, while fairly satisfactory to persons of robust health, doing outdoor labor, were often found to so irritate the intestines as to cause increased peristaltic action. This may be an advantage to persons doing sedentary work, but it may be a positive injury to others. With the development of machinery capable of removing the coarse branny parts of the grain, this fault has been largely overcome. More recently there has been a demand for more

tasty food of a nature that may be quickly prepared for the table, and a great variety of breakfast cereals of the ready-to-serve type have been placed on the market. These products are, in general, attractive and palatable, and afford a pleasing variety in the diet; and because of special treatment in the process of manufacture, the amount of labor entailed in their preparation for the table is materially reduced. This is doubtless one reason why they have become so popular; but, on the other hand, no class of foods has been so extensively advertised; and such an endless variety of virtues have been claimed for them that people were led out of curiosity to try them. Some of the breakfast foods are stated to contain several times as much nourishment as the same weight of beef; others are lauded as especially valuable as brain food, or nerve tonics, and very many are claimed to be particularly well suited for persons of weak digestion. There may be some truth in the last statement, but it is evident that many of the claims are utterly groundless. Yet these very fanciful statements have served the purpose of attracting attention, and have, without a doubt, increased the sales of these foods.

The grains commonly used in preparing the breakfast foods in this country are oats, wheat, and corn, and, to some extent, barley and rice. The foods prepared from these may be roughly divided into four classes: (first) the uncooked, (second) the partially cooked, (third) the cooked, and (fourth) the malted and cooked foods.

First. The Uncooked.—In the first class we have granulated forms of oatmeal, the wheat farinas, and rice. The oatmeals are of three grades. The best grade is that known as granulated or pin head. In preparing it the kiln-dried and hulled grain is cut with cutters and the fine meal, or low grade materials, taken from it. The second grade, known as the standard or mid-cut, is prepared by

a gradual reduction of the oat kernels by cutters and grinders and more of the germ of the grain is left in the food. What is called coarse cut, or the third grade, is the whole meal prepared without gradual reduction. In every case the grain is kiln-dried. This makes the grain more brittle, and gives it the desired flavor.

The wheat farinas are sold under a great variety of names, as Cream of Wheat, Meat of Wheat, Wheat Crystals, etc. They are usually prepared from the hard granulated particles of the wheat got from the first and second breaks in the manufacture of flour—the part of the wheat from which the patent flour is made. As the soft winter wheats tend to break down too fine, the hard spring wheats are ordinarily used in the preparation of this class of breakfast foods. Frequently they are "fired" as a last step in their manufacture, to increase the flavor and improve the keeping quality.

Corn bread of various kinds and corn mash are used quite extensively throughout this province; although in the latter form it does not appear to be so popular as it was formerly. The germ of the corn is relatively large and rich in fat, and flattens out in the grinding, and, therefore, is readily removed when the meal is bolted. As the germ is taken out of most of the finer grades, the corn meal on the market usually contains no more fat than wheat meals. The removal of the germ improves the keeping quality of the corn meal, because the fat tends to become rancid.

Second. The Partially Cooked.—These comprise the rolled oats and flaked grains. In preparing the rolled oats, the grain is kiln-dried, either by direct heat or by steam under pressure, hulled, steamed, and rolled. The preliminary treatment of cleaning, kiln-drying, and hulling, is practically the same whether the oats are made into granulated or the rolled forms. The flaked oats are prepared very much in the same

way as the rolled oats, but the ends of the grains are broken off and are placed in a lower grade of the meal.

A certain amount of fine white dust is also separated and sold as a by-product. Possibly only about 35 to 50 per cent. of the whole grain remains as the flaked product.

Nearly all the grains, including rice, peas and beans, can now be procured in flaked form. Recently a new form of barley breakfast food has appeared on the market. It differs from the ordinary flaked barley in that in the preparation the grain is first sprouted and then dried, steamed and rolled. Certain definite changes take place during the sprouting which should render the product more easily digested. As all the rolled and flaked grains, unless roasted or parched after flaking, are only partially cooked, they require thorough cooking before serving.

Third. The Cooked.—The class of foods which would naturally fall under our third class are the Shredded Wheat Biscuit, Toasted Corn Flakes, Puffed Wheat Berries, etc. The Shredded Wheat Biscuits are made by softening the wheat, drawing it out into shreds and piling these upon one another until high enough for the desired purpose and then cooked by dry heat. In some cases, as with

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Toasted Corn Flakes, the raw grain is flaked and then cooked by parching or toasting, or again the raw grains are moistened with water or other liquid, then cooked by roasting, and finally, crushed. Nearly all of these toasted or parched preparations, either shredded or flaked, are sufficiently cooked to be eaten without further cooking.

Fourth. Malted and Cooked.—The fourth class of breakfast foods includes those which are both cooked and malted. The cereal grains are rich in starch, which, because of the hard, impervious nature of the walls of the granules of starch, is practically indigestible in the raw state. Cooking ruptures these cell walls and the contents are then comparatively readily acted upon by the digestive juices. The object of treating these starchy foods with malt is to still further reduce the labor of digestion. Malt contains an enzyme called diastase, which has the power of rapidly liquefying the starch after the cell walls are ruptured and of then converting it into dextrin and maltose. The latter substance is a sugar and the former is a somewhat similar compound found in large quantities in the crust of bread and in toast where it has been formed by the action of the high heat to which bread has been submitted and to which the sweetness of these materials is usually attributed. Both of these compounds are very soluble and several steps nearer the completion of the digestive process. Naturally the amount of starch changed into these soluble compounds will depend upon the thoroughness with which the malting process has been carried out. Some investigations we have made on this point indicate that the material rendered soluble varies from 17 per cent. to over 44 per cent. of the dry matter of the food.

It is extremely doubtful if the treatment of cereals with malt materially increases their nutritive value. Persons with weak digestion may find them helpful, but it is hard to understand how this treatment will increase the value of the food to such an extent as is sometimes claimed in advertising matter. They may be more easily digested, but digestion experiments show that they are no more fully digested and absorbed than are the older forms of breakfast foods when properly cooked.

This last class of foods is practically always sold in air-tight paper and cardboard packages, which serve to exclude the dust and dirt that sometimes get into the bin or barrel in which the goods sold in bulk are kept. The neat appearance of these packages, and the appetizing nature of the goods, together with the extensive advertising they have received, have forced the manufacturers of other lines of breakfast foods to be more careful of the quality of their products and to pay more attention to the condition in which they are put upon the market. This has resulted in improvements being made in the machinery for cleaning grain and, in some instances, to greater cleanliness around the mill. Altogether we are safe in concluding that the breakfast foods offered for sale to-day are more carefully prepared and handled than they were in former years.—Bulletin 162, Ontario Agricultural College.

London's Fog.

Some able writer has said that the picturesque and romantic possibilities of London's fog has furnished theme for song and story, its possibilities for evil—physical, mental, psychical—are known to the police and newspaper men. Builders are cognizant of the very obvious fact that the fog's ingredients, soot and dust, can in a few years make grimy the fairest surface. No serenity of sky, such as supplies a fitting framework for many European architectural monuments, can be hoped for in

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Mrs. F. U. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Dear M^{rs}. Currah, your letter of the 21st received to-day. Please find enclosed \$5.00 for 6 boxes of Orange Lily. I would not think of discontinuing its use, as I know that 6 more boxes will produce a permanent cure. Even now I am an entirely new creature since using O. L. At present I know of two other cases the same as mine (long standing leucorrhoea) and as you give sample trial boxes free, if you would send me a few I would gladly hand them to my friends, for I know it will produce the same good results in every case. I intend sending you my photo and testimonial letter later, for I feel we cannot say too much in favor of Orange Lily, and know if more of same was used among suffering womankind the surgeon's knife would be checked of its many baptisms in the blood of suffering women. Hoping God may ever bless and prosper you and Dr. Cooney in your noble work, believe me, ever your sincere friend, (Miss) R. McK., Merlin P. O., Kent Co., Ont.

MERLIN, Ont., March 27th 1902

Dear Friend.—Some time ago I wrote and told you the great good your wonderful medicine had done for me. Since then I have continued to use it, and after five years of terrible suffering and undergoing three operations, I am completely cured by Orange Lily, after using it for eight months. I cannot say too much in praise of it. Knowing as I do that so many women in this city suffer as I did, and knowing what it did for me, I would like to take the Agency. Will you please send instructions and terms to Agents?

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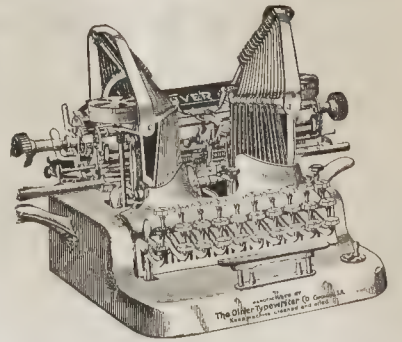
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You need not pay one cent in advance or on deposit. When cured pay me the usual price of the Belt—in some cases as low as \$5. If not cured or satisfied, return the Belt and the transaction is closed. You yourself will be the judge. Discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

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London until some remedy for the smoke-fog can be devised.

Only recently a conference to consider ways and means for thwarting the belching chimneys of their prey in the art galleries was held. Sir William Richmond, royal academician, spoke of the immeasurable damage wrought upon all art materials and products—marbles, stones, metals, laces, embroideries, tapestries, apparel. To support his contention he quoted from the report of Faraday the chemist, made nearly half a century ago.

At that time a royal commission was appointed to consider the feasibility of transferring the pictures of the National Art Gallery from Trafalgar Square to South Kensington. Faraday, a member of the commission, analyzed the surface of the pictures and found that a smut containing a virulent poison had been deposited on the canvases and could be removed only by a solvent which would destroy the varnish.

A middle class shopkeeper, caring little for art save in its commercial aspects, would probably not give a thought to the destruction of the masters, did he not himself suffer personal loss. But Business, the god to which he bows, has troubles of its own directly traceable to the fog. An expert's estimate of the general loss following a day of fog is \$1,250,000—quite a pretty sum even in the world's money mart. A week of fog trebles the death rate, for catarrh.



Posing "on a rustic bridge across the narrows at the south end of Shoal Lake, Man.

bronchitis and pneumonia are its children.

The amount of foul deposit left behind by a London fog can be conceived from the fact that careful measurement has shown that at Chelsea six tons an acre fell in a single fortnight. After one great fog fourteen years ago, three tons were scraped from the glass of the greenhouses at Kew.

Men in attendance at the conference suggested remedies, but complained that those in power had not seriously considered the possibility of lessening the evil. Sir Oliver Lodge brought forward a method of fog dispersion which provides for the discharge of high tension electricity into the air. Signor Maggiora's acetylene cannon, which is employed in Italy, might prove a help.

Wm. M. Taylor, Beulah, Man., writes: "I have been a reader of your journal most of 25 years. Although I have been farming all my life, here and in the old land, there is hardly a copy of your journal from which I do not get something new and instructive. How invaluable it must be to those who come to this country and start farming without any experience. I trust that you may long continue to be a leader in the farm thought of the Dominion."

Boys and the Saloon.

The Mayor of Boston some little time ago sought the views of a half-dozen school boys about stopping a saloon near the school building. He said:

"Well, I'm going to let the boys of the school tell me what they think of the place."

The next day half a dozen of the boys, ranging from ten to fifteen years of age, called on the mayor. Each boy gave some reason why he believed the saloon ought to be taken away, until it came to the last one, a youngster of twelve. He looked the mayor squarely in the eye, and gave as his reason:

"My school gives me a chance to be Mayor of Boston some day; the saloon can't. I think us boys ought to have all the show we can get to be mayor. That's all I know about it."

The mayor threw himself back in his chair and laughed heartily; then, straightening up, he said to the last spokesman:

"My boy, you have said more than did all the politicians and the teachers. You shall have the show to be mayor. That saloon will have to quit business at once."

The boys gave the mayor a hearty cheer and marched out of his office.

A study of food value of articles which constitute the diet of people is worth consideration. We should know what we eat, and its value is of first importance.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE

Steel Side-Walls for Modern Homes

Far surpasses wood, plaster or paper in beauty—matches perfectly any art scheme—any color scheme—makes the rooms REALLY sanitary—gives protection against fire—these are some of the reasons why YOUR house—why any modern building anywhere should have **PEDLAR ART STEEL SIDE WALLS**

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The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861)
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**Dowdell Mfg. Co. Limited,
Hamilton, Ont.**

32

SAYS THIS IS BEST

A leading health journal in answering the question, "What is the best prescription to clean and purify the blood?" prints in a recent issue the following:

- Fluid Extract Dandelion one ounce;
- Compound Salsatone, one ounce;
- Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, four ounces.

Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.

A well-known physician states that these are harmless vegetable ingredients, which can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy.

This mixture will clean the blood of all impurities. In just a few days the skin begins to clear of sores, boils and pimples. It puts vigor and energy into run-down debilitated men and women. For many years Sarsaparilla alone has been considered a good blood medicine. But while it built up and made new blood, the impurities remained within and the good accomplished was only temporary. Sarsaparilla, however, when used in combination with Compound Salsatone and Extract Dandelion, works wonders. This combination puts the kidneys to work to filter and sift out the waste matter, uric acid, and other impurities that cause disease. It makes new blood and relieves rheumatism and lame back and bladder troubles.

LADIES

Get what you want by writing for our Catalogue. Rubber Goods of every description. Toilet and Sick Room Supplies, Drugs and Patent Remedies. We sell fifty per cent cheaper than any other house.

The F. E. KARN CO., Limited
Canada's Largest Drug House
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The floor covering, wall paper and draperies should be such that will look well as a whole. The floor looks better to be darker than walls, and the ceiling lighter than the side walls. Glaring colors and large showy designs should be avoided, choosing rather modest styles. A carpet or wall paper that is noticeable in itself should not be used. Take a look at nature. The meadows and fields are covered with the modest green grass, while over head and around us is the delicate blue; there is nothing "loud," and everything is made to harmonize. The eye wearies with a repetition of the same figure in paper and carpet, and pictures show to a much better advantage on a plain, or nearly plain background. A dark room may be made lighter by using light paper. The yellow shades are good for a room where light is needed. Stripes make a room look higher, and the use of a moulding dropped from the ceiling with the ceiling paper brought down to it makes the room seem lower.

Some Things to Remember.

Uplifting thoughts, high ambitions and mental control all assist in giving a woman a good form and a fine, upright carriage. Depression, anxiety, worry, envy, irritability and lack of self-confidence will make any woman trudge along with a woe-begone attitude. The reason is that the mental unrest has a powerful effect in disturbing the functions of the body and in lowering the vital forces. The strength that might have been used for a fine, nerve-bracing walk, or in doing good work, has been wasted on absurd fretting. And what good does it all do? The whining, worrying habit is something that can be overcome easily. Everybody hates a whiner or a worrier. Let the woman afflicted with the habit remember that, and reform.

Let her remember, too, that she isn't the only one who has reasons to be downhearted, to despair and howl dismally at the crazy methods of fate. Every heart is packed full of disappointments and big and little griefs, but that's no reasonable reason why one should be downhearted.

The woman who toddles along with the funereal countenance might as justly scatter disease germs as microbes of discontent. Many a woman who has started a day happily met some down-in-the-mouth complainer, and has been thrown in the depths herself. It isn't fair to steal another's spirits. What right has any one to make themselves and everybody else miserable? What's the use of living if one is a tear-shedder? Some individuals fancy that they should index and advertise their griefs for the annoyance of every one they meet, talking to an acquaintance as if they were consulting a physician.

These are sane ideas, that must be remembered by all seekers for beauty. Without contentment and consideration for the rights of others, beauty doesn't count for much.

The Footpath to Peace.

To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with soul, in God's out-of-doors—these are little guideposts on the foot-path to peace.—Henry Van Dyke.

"The greatest smiler is the greatest healer."

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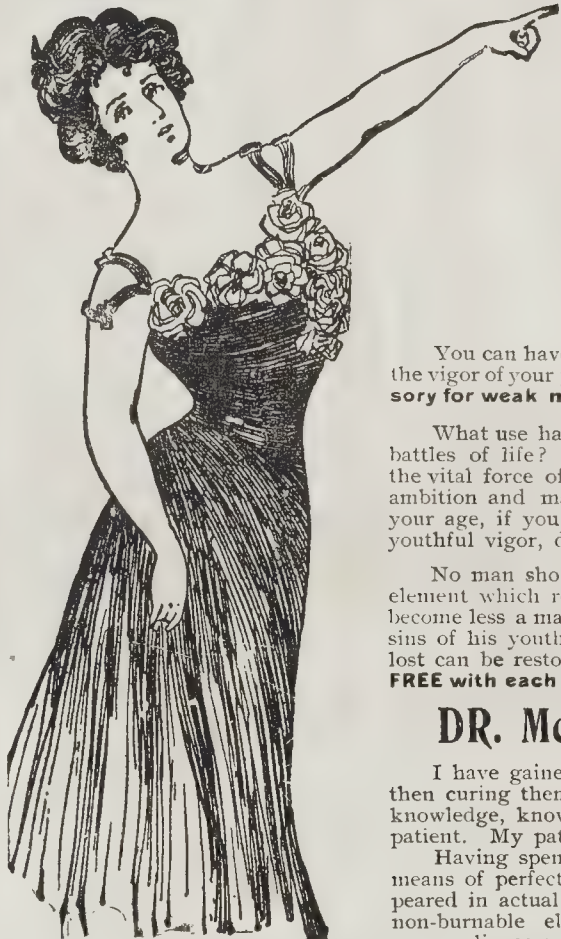


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DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ADVICE TO MEN!



Are You One of Those
Who Suffer

**With Back Pains,
Whose Power is wasted,
Weak and Nervous,
And Ambition Lost?**

You can have freedom from Pain, and again be given life, energy and the vigor of your youth, if you wear Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt with **suspensory for weak men.**

What use has the world for a man who has not the courage to face the battles of life? Such courage comes from a system greatly endowed with the vital force of electricity. You cannot afford to let weakness stifle your ambition and mar your future. If you are not the man you should be at your age, if you have wasted your strength, if you feel you are losing your youthful vigor, do not hesitate.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than Nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth. You need not suffer. The very element which you have lost can be restored. **I use an Electric Suspensory for Weak Men. It is FREE with each Belt.**

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

I have gained my success by learning how to treat my patients, and then curing them. I know how, others do not. I charge nothing for my knowledge, knowing that it helps my business to do all I can for every patient. My patients are my friends. They are building my success.

Having spent twenty-two years in study and experiment, I have found means of perfecting my appliance, of removing defects as fast as they appeared in actual use, and of supplying features, such as a regulating device, non-burnable electrodes, reversible battery, and of increasing the power of my appliance until it is five times as strong as that of any other electric

body appliance on the market. My appliance is conceded to be the only one of its kind which is constructed upon truly scientific lines. Compared with it all other so-called electric belts are the inventions of the blacksmith's hammer.

It is not upon that point, however, that my success has been founded. My immense business is due to my knowledge of the effect of electricity upon the ailments treated, and the very best way to obtain that effect. I take every case that comes to me as an individual, and direct the application of my Belt to suit the demands of this particular case. When you consider the fact that the electricity which I supply is life to the organs into which I send it, you can see how I get my results. My success comes from cures. If I did not cure, my business would have worn out long ago, as has the business of every other maker of electric belts. A great many schemers and frauds have gone into the electric belt business because they fancied it was an easy way to make money, and have resorted to very questionable methods at times, but the old adage, "You can't fool all the people all the time," was active in their cases, and they did not last long.

I am always pleased to have people call at my office when they possibly can. I like to talk to them on this subject, "Electricity." There is more in it than you think when it is properly applied. I don't want any man's money if I cannot cure him.

I don't ask anyone to buy my Belt on speculation. I don't ask you to take any chance. If I can't cure you it won't cost you a cent. All I ask, give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering me reasonable security. I will send you the belt with attachments suitable for your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

Killarney, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin,—Dear Sir:—The Belt which I purchased from you last March, has given me the best of satisfaction. It has cured my back and the other ailments are wonderfully improved. I value it very highly, and will recommend it to anyone suffering with the same complaints. If this is of any value to you, you are perfectly welcome to publish it. Wishing you every success with your Belt, I remain,
Your humble patient,—F. T. JOLLY.

READ WITH CARE,—Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free until cured the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK.—To those who cannot call and examine my Belt I have a beautifully illustrated book with photographs of fully developed men showing how they begin to break down. This book contains a lot of information for men—it explains many points they want to know. It is written in plain language and fully illustrated. I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. Don't delay, your best days may be slipping away. Send coupon for free book at once. I send it closely sealed on request.

I HAVE A BOOK SPECIALLY FOR WOMEN, FREE.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN,

112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS



We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Good Night and Good Morning.

A fair little girl sat under a tree,
Sewing as long as her eyes could see;
Then smoothed her work and folded it
right,
And said, "Dear work, good-night,
good-night!"

Such a number of rooks came over her
head,
Crying, "Caw! Caw!" on their way to
bed.
She said, as she watched their curious
flight,
"Little black things, good-night, good-
night!"

The horses neighed, and the oxen
lowed,
The sheep's "Bleat! Bleat!" came over
the road;
All seeming to say, with a quiet de-
light,
"Good-night, little girl, good night, good-
night!"

She did not say to the sun "Good-
night!"
Though she saw him there like a ball
of light;
For she knew he had God's time to
keep
All over the world, and never could
sleep.

The tall pink foxglove bowed his head;
The violets curtsied, and went to bed;
And good little Lucy tied up her hair,
And said on her knees her favorite
prayer.

And, while on her pillow she softly
lay,
She knew nothing more till again it
was day;
And all things said to the beautiful
sun,
"Good-morning, good-morning! our
day is begun."

How Birds Dress.

Birds think a good deal about their
dress, and are careful to keep them-
selves tidy and in good order. Of
course, their fashions differ because
birds themselves differ, but they do
not change. A robin to-day dresses
just as her grandmother did, and
none of her neighbors call her old-
fashioned.

Neither do birds have many suits.
Two a year is quite sufficient for
most of them, and many are content
with only one. As a rule the gentle-
men dress more gaily than their
mates, though they spend less time
upon their toilets.

Just watch your canary after he has
had his daily bath. See how each
separate feather is cleaned, pulled and
looked over, and how all the loose
ones are taken out and dropped. All
this is done by the bill, for a bird's
neck is so flexible that it can be
turned in all directions, but the bill
cannot reach the head, and so Mr.
Canary uses his foot.

With it he combs his hair first on one
side, then on the other, scratching very
fast, as if to get all tangles out.
Then he uses his hair oil, for al-
though complexion powders are not
known in the bird world, hair-oil cer-
tainly is. Ladies and gentlemen alike
carry it about with them. They have
a little pouch or sack on the back
near the tail for the purpose. When
Adam bird wishes to use it she
squeezes it out with her beak, just as
you would press a rubber bulb; then
she lays the oil on her back just
above her wings, and rubs her head
against it, turning her neck in all
directions until every feather on her
head is straight and shining.

Some birds wear their hair done up
on their head, and others prefer
a Chinaman's queue. Still others
have it down plain and smooth like a
few Quakers.

A Give and Not Get Entertainment.

Totonka, Man., Jan. 13, 1908.
Dear Editor.—Among my New Year's
resolutions one was to write to the
boys' and girls' page of The Nor'-West
Farmer. I thank you very much for
the book, "Five Little Peppers and How
They Grew." It is a lovely book, and
our teacher now is reading it aloud to
the school. It is brimful of real life.

How many boys and girls took part
in a Christmas tree entertainment such
as we had here? Now, for three suc-
cessive years we have had the "Give
and Not Get" Christmas entertainments.
As a result, each year we send two
bales of warm clothing to the "All
People's Mission," Winnipeg, to relieve
the poor. The little girls of the set-
tlement united into a band of workers
and pieced a quilt. The Sunday School
scholars prepared a programme, and if
any of you try the same kind of a
Christmas tree, you will not regret it.
I am in grade six and am nearly ten
years old.

Wishing your paper every success and
hoping my letter will escape the waste
basket, I remain, yours truly, Euetta I.
Elliott.

Wishes to Exchange Post Cards.

Fleming, Sask., Jan. 16, 1908.
Dear Editor.—I live on a farm three
miles from Fleming and prefer the
farm to the city. I have often intend-
ed to write to the boys' and girls' page
but never got up courage enough. My
brother has had two letters printed in
your paper and has two very nice books
which he got as prizes.

I am a great bookworm and have read
a number of books. I like Carey's
works best, and have read nearly all
her books. I never miss reading the
stories in The Nor'-West Farmer and
think they are very interesting.

We have very little snow here and
have had fine weather all the winter so
far. I think we are having better
weather than the Ontario people this
winter. I have done a lot of skating
this year as we have a fine pond for
skating right near our place. The
people of the district come and skate
on it once a week.

I find it rather lonesome this winter
as I generally go to school all winter
and this year I have to stay at home.
We have a fine teacher; he has been at
our school a year, and is going to stay
another year.

I am collecting post cards and would
be pleased to exchange with anybody.
Wishing the editor a Happy New Year.
Ethel W. Osborne.

An Interesting Letter.

Ranchvale, Man.
Dear Editor.—I live on a farm twelve
miles from the thriving little town of
Rossburn and three miles from the
post office. In the summer I ride a
pony of mine for the mail, and get the
cattle every night. I go to school all
the time and I am in the third book.
In the winter we have a skating rink
on the river, which is only about 100
yards from the school. In the winter
there are only about ten go to school,
but in the summer there are about
twenty. We play hide the chalk and
running tag and a lot of more games.
I have one dog and three cats. There
are a lot of mink here and a lot of
rabbits this winter. I remain, John A.
Plant.

A Pleasant School Entertainment.

Totonka, Man.
Dear Editor.—I have never before
written to the boys' and girls' page,
but I hope that this letter will not be
a failure and go to the waste basket.
My papa has sent away for a book
named "Handy Andy," for he thinks it
will suit me.

We had a very nice Christmas, and
on the last day of school our trustees
treated us to candies, nuts and apples.
We had a good program prepared and
had the parents there to help us enjoy
the good things. We had about twenty
new books added to our school library.

I am eight years old and in the third
reader. My hair is curly and my eyes
brown. I live in Totonka and that's
no town. Wishing you all a Happy
New Year. Ina Lolita Elliott.

Gleanings from Little Letters.

Interesting paragraphs selected from
other letters:

Willie Cutt, Indian Head, Sask.—I am
a little boy, twelve years old. I would
like some boy about my age to cor-
respond with me.

Russel Tolton, Sperling, Man.—I have
three miles to go to school and I go
nearly all the way on the Morris river.
It runs right through our yard. For
pets I have a three-legged cat. It got
its leg taken off when it was a week
old. I have two dogs, one named Collie
and one named Tip.

Edna Spiker, McAuley, Man.—I am
very fond of reading. My favorite au-
thor is Mary J. Holmes. I have read
a number of books that she has writ-
ten. I will be fourteen years old on
March 6th. I would like to correspond
with girls of my own age. If they would
please write first. I would also like
to correspond with Edith Nicol if she
would please write first.



STEVENS

firearms cost less than most guns, but they acknowledge no superiors at any price. You can trust the shotguns in the field or the hunt, or the rifles at the range or small game shooting, for sure, hard, straight hitting. They have more records to their credit than all other makes combined.

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J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO., 30 Front Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

MAGNET TALKS

No. 2.

Our first MAGNET talk we devoted solely to value. In this, the second, we will touch upon the subject of construction.

While all the good points of MAGNET construction cannot be covered in a talk of this length, we want to bring to your attention some of the features which are so obviously advantageous, that they must be appreciated by the veriest novice.



The accompanying illustration shows the strong, solid frame of the MAGNET.

The mechanism of the MAGNET is exceedingly simple. It is constructed solely with the spur or square gear. The friction points are constructed of case hardened steel balls, which run in self-formed oil cups.

The gearing is all completely enclosed—no danger of children getting their fingers, hair or clothing caught, and being maimed for life.

The MAGNET has a low supply tank, and the crank handle is a convenient height to turn without stooping.

The bowl is supported at TOP and BOT- TOM. (MAGNET patent).

The skimmer, made in one piece, not only extracts all the butter-fat, retaining the impurities, but is very easily cleaned.

The MAGNET brake acts directly on the bowl.

MAGNET frames are all made in one size, the only change for capacity being made in the skimming device.

Parts of all machines are interchangeable.

ALL PARTS OF THE MAGNET ARE MADE IN THE MAGNET SHOPS. Every part is made in harmony with every other part, so that the entire mechanism operates in perfect unity.

We know that none but the best material goes into the MAGNET construction, and we know the workmanship is expert and thorough.

Write for booklet, which tells you all about it.

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DOING NICELY.

"All the trees I got from you in 1905 are doing
very nicely, except some apple trees that were
damaged by rabbits last winter." So writes W.
J. Crafts, of Edmonton, Alta. No need to send
away to Eastern Canada or the U.S. for trees
that will be sure to kill the first winter. Write
for particulars of our hardy home-grown stock,
every tree of which is worth 20 to 100 of the
tender trees grown in a milder climate.

BUCHANAN NURSERY CO., St. Charles, Man.

Continued from Page 150.

cords. Some of them, in fact, were not eligible for registration in any duly accredited book in the country from which they came. He claimed that all live stock should be recorded in the Canadian records before being allowed to pass the customs free of duty, and that if animals recorded in other countries, but not eligible to record in our Canadian books were allowed in we should soon find that we had antagonistic interests in the ranks of the stock breeders of Canada. There was no sense in creating a certain standard for our records and then permitting the development of so called Canadian pure bred stock registered in foreign books, thus creating a second standard of pure bred stock within our own country. He claimed that many of the registered animals imported from the United States to Canada were not eligible to registration even in the reputable books in their own country. He reminded the convention that live stock handled by Canadian breeders was absolutely refused admission free of duty to the United States, the only person able to import into that country without paying the customs charges being one who could make an affidavit that he was an American subject. He thought Canada should impose similar regulations.

SCOTTISH SYSTEM OF HIRING STALLIONS.

John Graham, of Carberry, gave quite an interesting address on the "Scottish Premium System of Hiring Stallions." He claimed that the modern Clydesdale began its career of success in 1826 when the Glasgow Agricultural Society instituted the system which is so largely in vogue in Scotland. He said that in 1907 there were in Scotland 112 societies hiring stallions for the use of men in their local districts. Some of these hire only one horse, others hire more than one. There were in the whole country 307 stallions engaged in this way. The scheme was described about as follows: A stallion hiring society is organized among the farmers in a local community. This society raises about £80 which it places in the hands of a committee of three who are delegated to secure the use for the season of a stallion for the district. In many cases these men attend the Glasgow stallion show and make the arrangements there; but they are at liberty to secure the horses at any place they see fit. The amount is paid over before the service season opens. The stallion then travels in the district and is stood at say a £5 fee for non-members and a £3 fee for members. These fees go to the owner of the horse, not to the society. There is a groom's fee of 2s., 6d. The owners expect to make altogether about £350 or £400 from the use of the horse for the year. The reason why so many stallion owners send their horses to the Glasgow Stallion Show to hire them out is that it is considered quite an honor to win a premium at this show. Many horses are engaged elsewhere. A few of the best horses are engaged independently two years in advance.

The Glasgow Agricultural Society have a rule that they shall pick out for use in their own district the two best horses shown. This district is not considered a desirable one from the standpoint of the horse owner, and so some of the best horses are not brought here for hiring. The society engaging the horse takes the whole risk as to his breeding value but the owner takes the risk of his death. In most cases the societies are assisted by a gift from some rich person. In other cases the premium is raised by subscription among the members. The benefit of the system is that it guarantees to the small farmer breeder the use of a good horse at a reasonable cost.

Robert Ness, of Howick, Quebec, offered a few additional comments on the Scottish system. He said that in 1861 only three stallions were shown at Glasgow. This had grown until now there were several hundred at each show. He referred to the appreciation that existed in the Old

Country for the very best horses. Baron's Pride stood at a fee of 21 guineas, paid before service. The past record of the stallion in Scotland counts for a very great deal, and he thought that when a horse six, seven or more years of age came from Scotland to Canada it was pretty safe to conclude that he was an inferior stock getter, as there was a very keen demand for the tried and well proven sires. He was very strongly opposed to the prevailing demand for heavy horses, and did not think that Baron's Pride had ever weighed a ton; Hiawatha, until recent years, was not a heavy horse.

SCOTTISH STALLION PLAN TRIED IN ALBERTA.

Bryce Wright, of DeWinton, Alta., said that in 1906 two societies had been formed in Alberta after the Scottish plan. One of these was at Bowden and the other at Beaverdam. The scheme had been successfully carried out, and was much better than the syndicate idea. The Alberta societies had not adopted the Scottish plan in its entirety, but the working basis was much the same. At Beaverdam there were 16 members. They guaranteed the horse owner 80 mares, and there had been a foal crop of from 70 to 75 per cent. At Bowden there were 37 members, who guaranteed 80 mares; 65 per cent. proved to be in foal. These societies not only made it possible for the community to secure the use of a high class horse, but also did good by bringing the members together occasionally and causing them to take a greater interest in horse breeding. The plan had also been continued in these districts last year, and he believed would also be followed this season.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE OF PURE-BRED STOCK.

The President, Hon. John Dryden, was the first speaker of the afternoon, taking up the above subject. He believed that there should be no restrictions in regard to the importation of pure bred stock into Canada. As a breeder he liked to feel that he was at liberty to go anywhere he cared and bring in the best that was to be found. The Americans did not agree with this idea, and although they did not actually legislate Canadian pure bred live stock out of their market they managed to regulate it out. He thought the American import regulation one of the most ingenious bits of statecraft he had ever known.

Looking to Great Britain and Ireland we found the embargo in the way of an export trade, but he was hoping that with the agitation that was taking place in the old land the Department of Agriculture there might revolutionize the whole live stock industry. He believed that there existed in Ireland a demand for just the kind of pure bred bulls that we had for sale. A few years ago the Irish Department of Agriculture, which hired out bulls to local societies, could only find in the whole island 108 bulls suitable for their purpose. They could not afford to pay any fancy prices, but they could pay \$100 to \$140, and Canada could supply many good animals for these figures.

He laid great emphasis upon the importance of every breeder keeping his standard high, both as to quality of stock and treatment of his customers.

A MONTREAL EXPORTER ON THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

Donald Munro, Secretary of the Canadian Live Stock Exporters' Association, Montreal, delivered a most interesting address on Canada's export trade in commercial live stock. He said that at the present time Canada's export trade in live stock seemed to be on the decline. Many of the eastern feeders had turned to dairying, and in the Northwest conditions upon the range had been somewhat upset of late.

He contended very strongly that it was absolutely imperative that a change must be made in the Northwest cattle trade. The steers from

the ranges come upon the market from the middle of July until Christmas—mostly within three months—and they always succeed in bearing down the British market to a low point. He quoted from one of the leading British meat journals to prove that Canadian grass fed cattle grade very low, and he said that our trade suffers very badly when it meets Argentine competition. The beef from Argentina was of very high quality, equal to the best stall fed stuff, and it was sent forward in good shape. Canada must considerably improve its cattle in the way of better breeding, where we were much below the people of Argentina, and we must also fatten on the farms the range stock now going forward right off the grass and scatter our shipments over a much greater portion of the year.

Mr. Munro did not think that Canada was yet ready for a dressed meat trade. Our quality was too far below that of Argentina, the United States or Australasia. He said that Argentine beef sells in Great Britain for 4d. to 5d. for front quarters and 5d. to 6d. for hind quarters.

There was a future for the Northwest in the live cattle trade. The British government contracts call for home killed beef, and there will always be a demand for second class cattle to fill such contracts. But it was nonsense to send out half fat stock and to crowd the shipments all out in a few months.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN ON THE DRESSED MEAT TRADE.

Hon. John Dryden read a most interesting paper on the dressed meat trade. He claimed that Great Britain could not possibly supply more than 60% of her own meat supply, and that the demand from foreign countries would necessarily continue to increase. He showed that how during recent years the export meat trade from Canada had made a gradual increase, and how the shipments of live animals from the United States to Great Britain had gradually decreased, while the shipments of dead carcasses had been increasing. This latter branch of the American trade, he claimed, was largely a dumping process. He said that the dead meat trade might be divided into three classes, dead meat, chilled meat, and frozen. He was of the opinion that Canada should be able, with proper development, to compete in the latter two classes. He opposed the shipping of range cattle in live condition, as he claimed that they lost weight and condition during the entire voyage. American corn fed cattle, on the other hand, gained all the way across.

Not only did we suffer from the loss in weight in transit, but the appliances for killing at the landing places in Great Britain were very inferior, and Canadian beef was apt to lose its value on this account. In some cases the carcasses were hung so closely together as to make it very difficult that they should be cooled properly. He thought that the English system of killing Canadian cattle was twenty years behind the times.

The embargo was not likely to be removed because of pressure from this side of the water, but a strong movement looking toward its removal had been instituted in the mother country. At least an extension of time should be allowed our cattle after landing.

The most pressing necessity for a dead meat trade arose in connection with the cattle from western Canada. Only the best class of animals should be utilized for this trade.

He summed up the conclusions of his paper by saying that we should continue our present live stock trade with Great Britain, we should endeavor to have the embargo removed, and we should undertake to establish a dead meat trade.

Mr. Munro, who had previously spoken, did not endorse the idea of a chilled meat trade, as this was very expensive. The Harris Abattoir Co., of Toronto, had tried sending forward chilled beef a year ago, but

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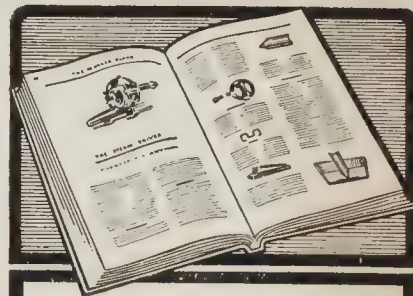
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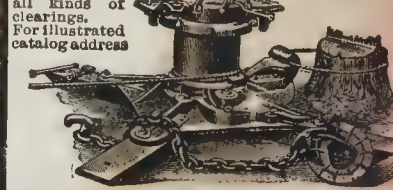
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had found it a failure. The Argentine cattle, with which Canadian chilled meat would go into competition, were the very best, fed on grain and alfalfa. He claimed that at the present time we had no really good export cattle in Canada. The North-west cattle meet the cleanings up of the grass fed stuff of the other provinces and of Ireland.

AN ONTARIO FEEDER AND EXPORTER TALKS.

Thomas McMillan, of Seaforth, Ontario, continued the discussion in regard to our export trade. He said that he had had eighteen years' experience both as a feeder and as an exporter. He was glad to note that some of the farmer representatives from Manitoba had stated that it was possible to thoroughly fatten cattle in the Western Provinces, as there were altogether too many cattle exported in a stocker condition and the trade above all else demanded a good article well finished. The export trade of Canada had increased from \$6,816,000 worth in 1896 to \$12,037,000 worth in 1907. He said that when he personally undertook to feed cattle for shipment he bought the very best feeders he could find, the kind that most people would think was fit for export—young, well bred cattle that had been well done by. He took nothing but the pick from all the herds he could reach, fed them to a finish, and shipped them under personal supervision. He thought that a great deal of loss was frequently occasioned by lack of care in shipping, and needless abuse and excitement told very heavily upon the steers. As an evidence of the success that had attended his methods, he stated that the buyers at Glasgow to whom he had sold had said for the past three seasons that his consignment was the best, up to the date of their arrival, of any Canadian cattle received for the season. He admitted that Canada had very strong competition from Argentina, the United States and Australasia, but we had the men in this country who, if they wished to do it, could compete with the best in the world.

A small contribution on this question came in the way of a paper on "Dressed Meats," by W. G. Nicholson, manager for J. Y. Griffin & Co., Winnipeg. This paper reiterated a number of the points already made, and also referred to the bacon trade. Mr. Nicholson claimed that our export demand for bacon was very keen, and there was every legitimate reason for hoping for an increase in hog raising in Western Canada. He said that it would not be possible, even under the most favorable circumstances, for the supply to overtake the demand for a number of years to come. He strongly opposed the practice of killing off good breeding sows at times when feed grains temporarily became dear.

THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, took quite an active part in the discussion. There was no doubt in his mind that the most profitable way for us to lay down our beef in Great Britain was in the dressed state. We might not be able to have a dressed meat trade at once, but we should work toward it. He said that the Western cattle trade was the most criminally wasteful of any line of business of which he knew. In spite of the provision in the Criminal Code making it illegal to carry animals for more than 28 hours without feed and water, many shipments came through from Calgary to Winnipeg without unloading. It was the experience of many that the steers, fresh from the range and utterly unused to man, were too excited to feed at Moose Jaw. Then there was a run of 670 miles between Winnipeg and White River and another run of nearly 750 miles to Montreal.

There was not, he said, more than 8 or 9 per cent. of the American cattle that went straight through as exporters. In the first place the American steers were handled and fed at the farms for sufficient length

of time to be quite easy to manage; then they are fed and watered on the cars; and, lastly, they were shipped in charge of competent men right through. Our range cattle, he claimed, lose anywhere from 50 to 150 lbs. per head before they are laid down in Great Britain.

He pointed out that Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers sell their feed barley, oats, and frosted wheat, burn their straw, and ship their cattle unfinished. Eastern feeders were able to buy these feeds to feed just such cattle, and could make money on the transaction. He was convinced that western people must feed the western cattle in their own country.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO DO ITS PART.

Hon. Sydney Fisher was called upon to take a hand in the discussion. He said that he had long been convinced that Canada should inaugurate a dead meat trade. But such a trade could not be successful unless there was a regular supply of stock every week in the year, so that we could hold the market continuously. He would be prepared to see that cold storage facilities were established in Canada and across the water as soon as the trade was fully ready to open up. He asked the delegates if Canada was prepared to supply 1,000 carcasses each week of the year if the accommodation were provided. The unanimous answer was that under present conditions this could not be done.

Andrew Graham, of Pomery, Man., seemed to think that the government should be prepared to precede the farmers a little in taking up any new departures. He argued that we were just now getting out of the infantile stage, and that feeders should not be expected to take up advanced feeding on a large scale until they were assured of a better market for their product than had existed for the past few years. He thought that if the business could be encouraged a little until the farmers could get going properly they could easily keep going.

HEALTH OF CANADIAN LIVE STOCK.

In the evening Dr. A. G. Hopkins, of the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, read an interesting paper on "The Health of Canadian Live Stock and its Preservation." Animal diseases were divided into two classes, contagious and non-contagious. The latter were, as a rule, very easily handled; it was with the contagious class only that the Dominion Health of Animals Branch was concerned. He pointed out the difficulties that lay in the way of the authorities in stamping out contagious diseases unless the farmers would give their co-operation in the way of reporting every outbreak and giving all assistance possible in seeing that the law was enforced.

In connection with our foreign trade there were two points at which we must be very careful—first in seeing that no diseased animals were imported, and, secondly, in preserving our foreign market by carefully watching that no diseased stock were sent out of the country to destroy our reputation abroad.

He claimed that a wonderful improvement had been made within recent years in the oversight of the health of animals within Canada, and said that the present veterinary organization of the Dominion was such as to inspire confidence in this and in other countries. He emphasized the importance of this work by stating that the yearly appropriation in the United States for meat inspection alone was three million dollars.

The list of diseases that the Dominion Government undertook to handle were glanders, dourine, hog cholera, sheep scab, rabies, and mange. Lumpy jaw and tuberculosis were also contagious diseases, but they were not affected by Dominion regulation except that the Dominion law forbade the exportation of affected animals. Blackleg was recognized to the extent that the Department supplied vaccine to anyone requiring it at 5 cents a dose, and sold an instrument for adminis-

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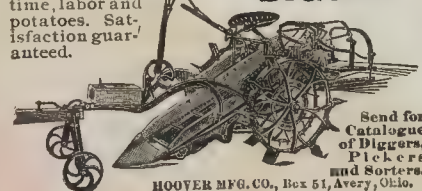
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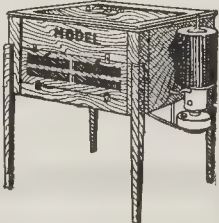
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tering it at a charge of 50 cents.

In cases where animals were slaughtered for glanders, dourine or hog cholera, compensation was offered the owners. In all cases where glanders was reported an inspector was sent to apply the mallein test and all reactors were destroyed. Non-reactors that had been exposed to contagion were held for a fortnight and again tested before relieved from quarantine.

Dourine was not widely distributed in Canada, but was known in some places in the West. It was very difficult to detect, but the diseased horses were all destroyed as soon as discovered and the disease was practically eradicated. It had been known in South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska for some years.

There was a little hog cholera in B. C. and in the eastern provinces; it had principally been found in Western Ontario, and was very well under control. In cases of an outbreak the Department killed all the affected pigs and all that had been exposed in any way.

The work in connection with sheep scab consisted largely in keeping the disease out from other countries. Recovery from this plague was never spontaneous, and dipping was required wherever an outbreak occurred.

An outbreak of rabies was occasional, and then the localities were quarantined.

One of the very big problems was the mange trouble. This trouble would never disappear of itself, and it could only be through the most hearty co-operation of cattle owners that it could ever be thoroughly eradicated.

In reply to a question as to which had proven the most effective in eradicating mange, the oil dip or the lime and sulphur dip, Dr. Rutherford stated that although the oil dip might be the most satisfactory in the most favorable circumstances, still as applied in Alberta up to the present it had not been as successful as the lime and sulphur.

EXTERMINATION OF COYOTES.

Bryce Wright and Dr. Bell brought in a resolution in regard to the destruction of predatory animals, which was passed as follows:

"That this convention urgently request the various local governments of Western Canada to give a substantial bounty to assist in the destruction of coyotes, panthers and wolves in Western Canada, which would very materially encourage the sheep and poultry industries west of the great lakes."

IMPROVING EXPORT TRADE.

A. B. McDonald—Dr. A. W. Bell—"That the Dominion Government be requested to make a thorough investigation into the cost of the export cattle trade from port of shipment to the British markets, and also into the chilled meat trade, with a view to bettering the existing conditions of the export trade."

CATTLE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Geo. Allison and Walter James, both of Manitoba, brought in a resolution in favor of the Dominion Government taking active steps in the way of experimenting in cattle feeding. Mr. James, in supporting this resolution, said that he had last year sold a two year old fat steer for \$93.58. He thought that the government would be able to demonstrate that there was money to be made in this way.

Dr. Rutherford did not think it was "up to" the government as some of the delegates had suggested, to conduct a huge cattle feeding experiment of its own. He thought it was first of all "up to" the farmers to give cattle feeding a good trial, and to note the effects upon the land of a liberal dressing of manure. The government could not possibly feed 300 or 400 cattle and ship them at as little expense for feed and labor and with as good results in other ways as the same work could be done by private farmers. The Live Stock Branch had offered

to a few farmers who were known to be capable men a premium of 2 cents a pound on all the gain made in a feeding experiment, provided the feeders would furnish complete data to the Department in return, showing weight of animals at beginning, complete amount and cost of feed, weight at selling, profit, etc. That is to say, the government did not buy, sell or ever own the steers, but if an animal made a gain of 300 lbs. during the feeding experiment the owner would receive a bonus of \$6.00 for his pains in supplying the information. This offer could, of course, be extended only to a few men who were well known to be thoroughly competent to take up this work. The resolution, as carried, read as follows:

"That this convention places itself on record as favoring the plan suggested by the Live Stock Commissioner for carrying on experiments in the feeding of steers in Western Canada."

A RAILROAD MAN ON TRANSPORTATION.

On Friday morning the first speaker was H. C. McMullen, of Calgary, Live Stock Agent for the C.P.R. Mr. McMullen is a very able speaker, and he presented the railway's side of the case with very great skill.

He contended that except in rare cases the railways were seeking to carry on the trade with the least friction possible. It was suicidal for them to wilfully antagonize their patrons, as any unfaithfulness in the service rendered must finally react upon themselves.

He admitted that as a rule when patrons made complaints against the railway, the complainants were honest in their charges; but they did not know all the facts. He said that the railway companies try to forecast the demands of each season and to meet them, but it was often impossible to foresee with any degree of accuracy the amount of transportation that may be demanded. In eastern parts, where hauls were short and empties quickly returned, any excess was as a rule easily taken care of, but it was a much more difficult problem with the cattle trade of the West. He said that in 1906 the C.P.R. moved 115,000 head of cattle off the range; 70,000 exporters were sent out in 90 days. These had to be hauled 2,500 miles to the seaboard and the empties returned. This meant that during August, September and October 25,000 cattle a month had to be taken out, disturbing wheat, coal and other branches of transportation that were exceedingly active at that season. Every person, he said, predicted that the shipments in 1907 would be very small, but they were increased from unforeseen causes, and during the month of October, 1907, the C.P.R. handled more range cattle than during October, 1906.

He claimed that the present state of the cattle business was a most unsatisfactory and wasteful one. The stock always fattened on the grass—so far as they did fatten—in 30 days, late in the season. Then there was a tremendous rush. The railway was expected to furnish transportation to everyone almost at once. Then perhaps the market, under pressure of overwhelming stocks, went to pieces, and the shipper cancelled his orders. He claimed that from the railway's point of view the present range stock transportation business was unremunerative.

Mr. McMullen contended that a change in the Western cattle business was inevitable. There was a great deal of cheap summer pasturage, but we must have winter feeding. He had not found a single man who had tried this who had regretted it, and he knew some who had put up a good deal of hay and had purchased gasoline engines and choppers. The seller with fat cattle during the spring and early summer would always find a ready demand, and if the market did not suit him just when he intended to sell he could hold such stock a few weeks longer. The man with range fattened stock could not do this. Putting up liberal amounts of feed for winter would pay



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handsomely, and at the same time prove to be the cheapest insurance against a hard winter that he knew of.

Mr. McMullen believed that there was not enough attention paid to sheep. In 1906 the C. P. R. shipped off the range 57,000 sheep. In 1907 they shipped only 28,450. From the U. S. the duty was 25 per cent., yet 50,000 sheep had been brought over from Washington and Oregon; besides this, many thousands of carcasses came from New Zealand. In the range country there were only about 200,000 head of sheep, but the similar tract in the adjacent states was stocked with 6,000,000 head.

PURE BRED STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn, Sask., read a short paper on the transportation of pure-bred stock. He gave the railways credit for having done a good deal to improve transportation in this class of stock. He had sent bulls to British Columbia without a man in charge, and they had reached the buyer in good form. He suggested that the shipper put plenty of feed and water in the car and write a request on the weigh bill that the animals be cared for. Do not put in threshed grain, but sheaf oats and hay.

THE MANGE QUESTION AGAIN.

Frank Whiteside, president of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, entered a vigorous complaint against the C. P. R. in regard to the transportation of Alberta cattle. He contended that a penalty should be paid by the company if there was undue delay in supplying cars. He went into the details of the experience of men who had decided to ship to Chicago, and contended that the C. P. R. systematically discouraged shipments that were not to go all the way over their own line. To prove his case, he read a letter from a settler in regard to a shipment of cattle from Penhold, Alta. The writer claimed to have ordered cars. He went into the details of the be available on the 15th to ship to Chicago. The cattle were ready on the 14th, and then the shipper was informed that cars could not be supplied for stock going to Chicago. The stock were finally got out on Oct. 29th, being sent by North Portal in box cars. There was a shrinkage of 100 pounds per head, and a drop in the market of 50 cents per cwt. Altogether the shipper figured out his loss to be \$883.

GRAZING LEASES.

A. E. Cross, of Calgary, spoke very strongly in support of a vigorous policy in order to wipe out the mange trouble. This was taken up by Dr. Rutherford, who showed how much trouble might be caused by a few cattle owners who tried to evade the order. He said that there were now in the West between 400 and 500 dipping vats in good condition. Five years ago there were only two, and these were out of repair.

In the afternoon a resolution was brought forward by Messrs. Huckvale and Whiteside asking that a commission be appointed to re-classify the range country with a view to withdrawing homestead privileges from part of it and granting grazing leases there for a definite period so as to encourage ranchers to improve their holdings. As some of the eastern delegates objected that they had no definite information on the matter, the resolution was withdrawn.

TRADE WITH WEST INDIES.

A number of the eastern men some of whom had already had some trade with the West Indies, wished to see that market cultivated, and the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that this National Convention respectively asks the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to take such steps as in his judgment may be necessary to bring in closer touch the breeders of pure-bred cattle in the West India Islands with his Department, looking to the development of the cattle trade with said islands."

CANADIAN REGISTRATION REQUIRED FOR FREE IMPORTATION.

The next resolution read: "That this Association recommends that only such animals as are recorded in the record books of the Dominion Live Stock Record Associations and such other animals as are recorded in the recognized records for their breeds in the country in which such breeds originated, provided such records are recognized by the National Record Board as reliable, be permitted to enter Canada free of duty; and further that in order to simplify procedure no animals shall be so admitted unless accompanied by an import certificate issued by the Canadian National Record office."

RAILWAY COMMISSION TO LOOK INTO STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

Frank Whiteside moved, E Hallman seconded, and it was carried: "Whereas the unsatisfactory transportation facilities accorded shippers of live stock, particularly in the West, entail loss through delay in transit, be it resolved that this convention is of opinion that the Railway Commission should take action with a view to remedying the existing state of affairs."

IMPORTATION ONLY BY CANADIANS.

One of the most argued resolutions was the next one, which was moved by Robt. Miller, seconded by F. M. Logan, and finally passed by a small majority as follows:

"Resolved, that in order that animals can be imported for sale free of duty, they must be imported and owned by a British subject resident in Canada."

The following resolutions passed with very little discussion:

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas it is important that the cattle being exported from Canada to Great Britain be landed in the best possible condition, and knowing that under the present methods of securing these cattle in their stalls the cattle suffer great hardships from being abused by their companions, we think that if a careful investigation were made by the Department of Marine that a safer, more profitable and more humane method could be found of securing these cattle in their stalls and giving to each the amount of space allotted to it."

"In view of the demands of the railway companies for a uniform registration certificate, by means of which fraud on the part of shippers of so-called pure-bred animals may be prevented, the National Live Stock Association here assembled would recommend that only the certificate issued by the Canadian National Records shall be recognized for the purpose of reduced transportation, except that this arrangement shall not be applicable on direct import shipments from the seaboard."

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected: Hon. Pres.—Hon. John Dryden, Toronto. Pres.—Robert Ness, Howick, Que. Vice-Pres.—A. Graham, Pomeroy, Man. Executive Committee.—W. Huckvale, Medicine Hat; Hon. N. Garneau, Quebec; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. Sec.—Treas.—A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Directors representing provinces.—Manitoba, Geo. Allison; Sask., P. M. Bredt; Alta., Jno. A. Turner; B. C., A. D. Paterson; Ont., W. W. Ballentyne; Quebec, M. Lachapelle; N. B., T. A. Peters; N. S., Prof. Cumming; P. E. I., Hon. F. L. Haszard.

Most hearty votes of thanks were tendered the Minister of Agriculture, the Live Stock Commissioners and Mr. Spencer for their energy in making such complete arrangements for so successful a gathering.

In 1906, 56,000 horses were slaughtered for food in Paris, furnishing about 12,000 tons of meat. Formerly horse meat was eaten by only the poorest classes, but now it is no longer regarded as refuse meat and its consumption by the working classes is rapidly increasing throughout Europe.



Simplicity, Strength and Durability

These are three of the distinctive features that combine to make the Singer by far the easiest sewing, longest lasting, and best sewing machine made. There is nothing intricate or fragile about

Singer Sewing Machines

They are so simply operated that anyone can sew perfectly upon them, so strongly constructed that the roughest kind of misuse can hardly get them out of order, and they last for a lifetime.

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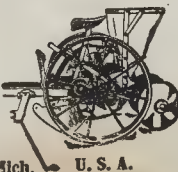
and get stock that will grow! HARDY TREES AND PLANTS adapted to the Northwest. We guarantee satisfaction. Send for our free catalog, containing valuable advice for planters and rare nursery bargains. VIA POSTAL WILL BRING IT. STRAND'S NURSERY, Lock Box 10, Taylors Falls, Minn.

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which cut, plant, cover, fertilize, & lay, dig and sort potatoes. Practical Success guaranteed and proven by 25 years' experience in potato machine building. Write this day to the Aspinwall Mfg. Co. 307 Sabin St., Jackson, Mich. U. S. A.



Experimental Work with Flours
from Our Different Grades
of Wheat.

In our issue of Dec. 20th, on page 1154B, we published reports from Chas. E. Saunders and F. T. Shutt, cerealist and chemist respectively at the Central Experimental Farm, with regard to the flour-making value and analyses of official samples of our different grades of 1907 wheat. We now receive from them two further reports, giving the results of a further stage of the experiments. We believe that these will be found to be of much interest:—

REPORT OF CHAS. E. SAUNDERS, CEREALIST.

Preliminary report on baking tests of flour made from the grades of wheat in the Manitoba Inspection Division, crop of 1907:—

The official standard samples of wheat of the various grades received from the Western Grain Standards Board last November were ground early in December, but the baking tests of the flour were postponed until the present month, since it would have been quite unfair to publish results obtained before either the wheat or the flour had been allowed any reasonable chance to improve with age.

Some of the most important results from the baking tests, which have just been completed, are here given. The tests were made in tins with sides about half the height of an average loaf. When tins with high sides are used, the flour usually shows higher water absorption and produces lighter bread, but when dough is baked in the form of the English "cottage" loaf, the water absorption and volume of bread are generally lower than when tins with sides are employed. The type of tin used in these experiments represents, therefore, the mean between the two extremes. All the samples of flour were baked from four to six times, and the figures given represent the average results obtained. The figures for water absorption, volume and color of bread are as follows:—

Grade	Water absorbed Per cent.	Volume of loaf (Cubic centimetres from 100 grammes of flour)	Color of bread
No. 1 Hard	65.5	492	98
No. 1 Northern	67.	445	96
No. 2 Northern	66.	440	96
No. 3 Northern	67.5	384	88
No. 4	68.	398	83
No. 5	68.5	367	80
No. 6	69.	364	70

The flours, when tested, though low in moisture, had not quite dried out to the usual condition of flour kept in mid-winter in a heated room at Ottawa. Allowance for this extra water has therefore been made, and the figures given above have been calculated on the basis of flour containing 7.75 per cent. of moisture. This makes the figures comparable with those obtained in other years in this laboratory.

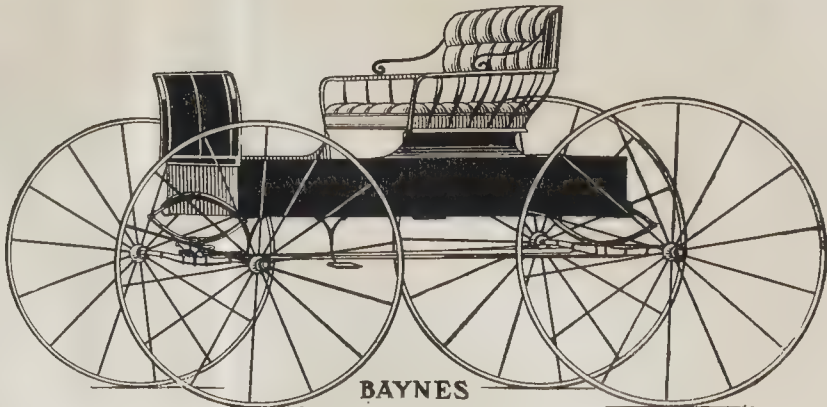
The summing up of all the observations made on the flour and bread (namely, water absorbed, water retained, volume, shape and texture of loaf and form of crust) gives the following figures for baking strength:—

	Points.
No. 1 Hard	92
No. 1 Northern	88
No. 2 Northern	88
No. 3 Northern	80
No. 4	81
No. 5	77
No. 6	77

Taking the color of the bread also into consideration, the flours may be given the following marks for bread making:—

	Points.
No. 1 Hard	94
No. 1 Northern	90
No. 2 Northern	90
No. 3 Northern	82
No. 4	82
No. 5	78
No. 6	75

The complete details as to the method



BAYNES
No. 530

"New York Road Wagon," we call it. An old favorite—and with its 1908 improvements, the best road wagon value on the market. Is fitted with 3/8-inch steel or rubber tires, black body, canary gear, whipcord trimmed, with seat fenders. It's a joy to spin over the roads in such a spanking turnout.

The great features of Baynes Carriages are their handsome designs and elegant appearance. See the new line for 1908. We will tell you of a nearby dealer who handles them. Write

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO.
LIMITED
Hamilton, Ont.

FREE! VALUABLE PREMIUMS
GIVEN AWAY FREE!

Herewith will be found the picture of a Castle on a hill and some old trees. At first glance, no one would notice anything else, but by close observation and perseverance two full figures and five faces can be found. The figures are those of a King and a Queen and the five faces are those of the Princes and Princesses.

Can you find them? It is not easy, but by patience and perseverance, you can probably find them all.

If you find them all, you are entitled to your choice of any one of the premiums mentioned below, provided you comply with a simple condition about which we will write you as soon as we have received your solution to the puzzle.



It is not necessary to write us a letter. Simply mark X with a pencil on each one of the full figures and five faces, then write your name and address on the blank below very plainly, cut out the advertisement and return it to us. We will write you at once telling you about the condition that must be adhered to.

The condition mentioned above **does not involve the spending of one cent of your money.** This is an excellent opportunity to obtain a handsome and useful present. Do not delay, write to-day.

It is possible you may not see this advertisement again. Only one present is given in each locality. So if you wish to have one, be the first to apply.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Ladies' or Gents' Gold Finished Watches.	Rogers Silverware Dessert Sets. (Six dessert spoons, six teaspoons, sugar shell, butter knife, etc.)	Photograph Albums.
Ladies' Solid Silver Watches.	China Tea Sets.	Ten Key Hardwood Accordeons.
Rogers Silverware Dinner Sets. (Six silver-plated knives and six forks.)	Gold Finished Parlor Clocks.	Handsome Violins and Bows.
	Water and Lemonade Sets.	Toilet Sets.
		Parlor Lamps, etc., etc.

Do not fail to write your name and address very plainly.

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY,
Address, BOVEL MAN'F'G CO'Y.,
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Are we to address you as Mr., Mrs. or Miss?.....

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF
CAST IRON
MALLEABLE IRON
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HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

King among stump machines. Absolutely the only line made of steel, all others cast iron. Hercules is 400% stronger than any other. Catalog Free. Address



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Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.

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Mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

of determining baking strength and value for bread making have already been given to the public in Bulletin No. 57 of the Experimental Farm series on "Quality in Wheat." A full explanation of them is therefore unnecessary here.

A few comments on the figures obtained seem desirable. An examination of the results shows that the flours fall naturally into three groups.

The first group consists of the three upper grades (No. 1 hard, Nos. 1 and 2 northern), which yield strong flour of good color. No. 1 northern showed a somewhat higher water absorption than No. 1 hard, but the latter gave loaves of larger volume, and showed its superiority in other ways as well.

The second group contains the two grades, No. 3 northern and No. 4. The flours obtained from these grades are of about equal value, but the yield was three and a half per cent. greater from No. 3 northern than from No. 4. They are both distinctly lower than the upper grades in strength and in color; and in spite of their high water absorption they cannot be ranked as strictly first-class from the standpoint of the commercial baker. No doubt a certain amount of high grade flour could be obtained from No. 3 northern in large mills, but at this date a good yield of such flour appears impossible. In many cases wheat improves so much with age (for the making of strong flour) when stored under good conditions that No. 3 northern may perhaps be serviceable for the production of strong flour of good color in the course of a few months. At the present date these two grades yield good household flour which should be satisfactory to anyone not requiring a product of high strength.

The third group consists of grades 5 and 6. The official standard samples of these grades as tested cannot be recommended for milling purposes, though it is probable that good flour could be made from some exceptional lots of No. 5, if the low grade has been given to them on account of the shrivelled skin of the wheat and not because the kernels were lacking in plumpness. Badly "frosted" samples weighing less than 60 lbs. to the bushel I should not expect to yield good flour.

REPORT OF FRANK T. SHUTT, CHEMIST.

Preliminary report on the chemical data from the analyses of the flours of the grades of wheat in the Manitoba Inspection Division, crop of 1907:—

These flours were obtained in the roller mill of the Central Experimental Farm and formed a portion of the quantity now being reported on by the Cerealists as to baking strength and bread-making value. The determinations included moisture, total protein or albuminoids, the proportion of albuminoids in the form of gliadin, fat, fibre, ash and mechanical estimation of wet and dry gluten. Of these only those of general interest will be here given. Further, the more important features of the work only will be discussed, detailed consideration of the results being reserved for the final report, when the complete data will be presented.

Grade	Moisture	Fat	Albuminoids	Protein or Gliadin Ratio	Wet Dry	Gluten
No. 1 Manitoba Hard	9.60	1.25	12.05	46.4	41.73	14.94
No. 1 Manitoba Northern	9.15	1.36	12.20	48.3	41.12	14.65
No. 2	9.52	1.28	12.43	45.0	42.15	15.27
No. 3	9.32	1.43	11.97	42.0	39.54	14.04
Commercial Grade No. 4	9.37	1.47	12.60	40.2	41.27	14.62
" " No. 5	9.45	1.37	12.43	39.5	39.38	13.43
" " No. 6	9.41	1.47	12.03	40.6	38.33	13.89



Tall Blue Grass from Russia

Entirely different from either Kentucky Blue or Canadian Blue. A very rapid grower coming in ahead of our native grasses and can be pastured until snow falls. It has the good properties of Brome Grass, but without the objectionable features. The grower sent us photos showing the growth when cut for seed July 25th (3 feet high) and the aftermath in September (17 inches). Party from whom he obtained the seed in the first place wrote him:—"The seed came from Russia—on moist soils it makes a large hay crop—it withstands drouth well—is one of the first in the Spring and 1st in the Fall. I think it will be to the North what Kentucky Blue is to the South." Every pound of this seed will be wanted for years to come. Sow about 20lbs per acre.

Price 20 lbs \$3.50; 100 lbs \$15.00 by Express or Freight (1 lb 25c. post paid.)

Without doubt the greatest thing in Oats that has struck this Western Country for many years is our new "ORLOFF." (Described in our Catalog page 3). It would result in profit to us to hold back this Oat for another year, in order to grow a good supply, but we are letting them go to our customers—distributing them as fairly as possible. One bushel will sow half acre and give a start for your main crop the second year.

Then we have Another Great New Oat "No. 10." Bred in America. A branching pure white oat. The growing crop resembles the Banner Oat, but the grain is entirely different—the berry is very plump and heavy, with a remarkably thin hull. We have tested it for two years in the West—it is here to stay, just watch it. Mr. Eddy, the inspector of crops for the Canadian Seed Growers' Association saw the growing crop and wrote us, it was one of the best crops he had seen this year, and he desired to select heads so as to list with their improved variety. Since then, the grain competed at the local Seed Grain Fair at Manitou winning 1st place. We want a name for this Oat—every customer will have the right to name on it. \$25.00 cash will be paid for the name selected. Customers buying \$5.00 worth of other lines in our catalog will be entitled to order a bushel of these oats for \$1.00.

Registered Banner Oats Banner Oats "grown from registered seed," Storm King Oats Registered Red Fife Wheat Red Fife "grown from registered" Red Fife "selected for purity," Preston Wheat Mensury and Mansfield Barley Canada White Field Peas Spring Rye Speltz Timothy English Blue Grass Western Rye Grass Brome Red Clovers Alsike Alfalfa etc.

The superiority of "Registered" seed lies in the fact that selection of heads is made from the growing crop—trueness to type, heavy yield, freedom from disease and early and perfect maturity are the points considered in the selection. This method is by all odds the most advanced. Selection of threshed kernels alone can never ensure purity—the plant must be seen.

WRITE FOR CATALOG (FREE) DESCRIPTIONS, PRICES, ALL IN IT. CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Our vegetable and flower seeds are "Fully Matured." This gives a strong germ to start quickly or to withstand adverse conditions. The average season in Manitoba is a little short for perfect maturity in vegetable seeds outside of two or three varieties. What of 1907? Not one crop in a hundred of vegetable seeds would reach perfect maturity. Seed may germinate up to 100 per cent. and still be inferior seed—the question is, is the germ strong? We aim to grow our seeds well up in the North, but South enough to mature perfectly with freedom from frost. For strongest vitality, purity of stocks, and proper selection of varieties, our seeds cannot be surpassed.

NEW "HONEY POD" BEAN

A Pure Westerner—The Only Variety of Beans Ever Originated in Manitoba.

The originator says:—"In regard to these beans from a Market Gardener's standpoint I have no hesitation in pronouncing them the most profitable wax bean grown. They are from a week to ten days earlier than the Golden Wax, and fully superior in productiveness, while for flavor and appearance the two kinds are about the same."

M. S. Burdette & Sons, the largest dealers in Winnipeg in vegetables, state that this bean is the earliest home-grown bean appearing on the market. Packet 10c.; 1/2-lb., 20c. lb., 35c., postpaid.

"KILDONAN" CABBAGE

Large size—Handsome Color—Solid Heads—Fine Quality—Sureness of Heading.

There is no other Cabbage for all round qualities that can approach this strain. It grows on a very short stem which is another point in its favor for the open prairie.

It shows evidence of remarkable care in breeding, as 99 in every 100 plants will form perfect heads so near alike as to be hardly distinguishable one from another. It is a main crop variety. Packet 5c.; oz., 20c.; 1/2-lb., 50c.; 1-lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

CELERY

S. B.'s Select White Plume.—This is the strain which called from Mr. Larcombe the statement—"The purest and best I have ever seen." And many others of the best gardeners have repeated his words. Our White Plume is very early and one of the best for the West. The stalks, the heart, and portions of the inner leaves are white naturally, and "earthing up" completes the blanching perfectly. Looks well on the table, is crisp, succulent, and fine-flavored. Price, 1/2-lb., 75c.; oz., 25c.; packet, 5c.

CAULIFLOWER

Last season we received photograph from Dawson, Yukon, showing Cauliflower from our seed over 12-in. across. Another part of Canada also speaks:—"We have one of the largest cauliflowers yet seen—firm, solid, 15 inches across, weighing 15 1/2 lbs. Seed obtained from Steele Briggs." S. B.'s Early Whitehead.—To protect ourselves and customers we only furnish it in sealed packages. 1/2 pckt., 15c.; pckt., 25c.; 1/2-oz., 90c.; 1/2-oz., \$1.60; oz., \$3.00. Early Snowball.—Our stock is true and very pure. 1/2-pckt., 15c.; pckt., 25c.; 1/2-oz., \$1.50; oz., \$2.75.

PEAS Extra Early Leviathan (Wrinkled). The largest podded, sweetest flavored Early Pea; of exceptionally fine flavor and an immense cropper. The large handsome pods, containing peas which are very tender and luscious, are borne in profusion; vines about 80 inches high. Price, 15 lbs., \$3.00, by express; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 1 lb., 35c. postpaid.

FRANK VENNE, Gardener, Leavings, Alta., writes:—"My garden turned out fine. I had cabbage, weight 13 1/2 lbs.; Table Carrot, 1 1/2 lbs.; Turnip, 17 lbs.; fine corn and onions, beets and Mangel awful big. Fine Cauliflower, Citron and Cucumber."

"We purchased 50c. worth of Tomato seed from you last spring and from it grew a crop which yielded 125 sacks weighing on the average 80 lbs. each. We have been growing Tomatoes over 12 years. This crop was the best we ever had."

CHISWELL BROS., St. Charles.

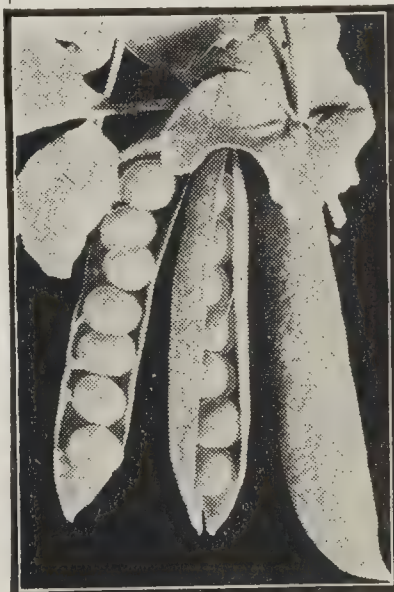
"I want to send you what I think a very fair yield off a little over 1/2 acre of Red Carrots (Oxheart) and as I have the crop up, the figures are as follows.—2,700 square yards surface. 210 sacks, each holding 105 lbs. average, making 367 bushels off a little over 1/2 acre. All your seeds turned out well and I would not wish them better."

S. G. LANGTON, West Selkirk, Man.

The above are merely a few samples of our Select Stocks for the West.

THE Steele Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.

(Mention this paper.) WINNIPEG, Man.



S.B.'s "LEVIATHAN."

CYPHERS INCUBATORS and Planet Junior Implements

Moisture.—The proportion of moisture in a flour is largely determined by the atmospheric conditions under which it is stored. It must not be supposed therefore that the percentages here recorded are those which would be found in flours from these grades upon the market; in such the probability is that the moistures would be considerably higher due to conditions of storage less favorable to the drying out of the flours. Flours in commerce usually contain from 11 per cent. to 13 per cent. moisture, varying to a certain degree with the season of the year, the air being more humid, and consequently the flour somewhat more moist, in the summer.

A noticeable feature is the uniformity in moisture content throughout the series, undoubtedly the re-

sult of previously submitting all the samples for a period of several weeks to the same atmospheric conditions. This uniformity allows the comparison of the analytical data generally without further calculation.

Fat.—The percentages of this constituent are very similar to those obtained from the flours of the grades of 1904 (Bulletin 50, Exp. Farm Series), and furnish additional evidence of the richness in this nutritive element of flours from north-western wheats. The average percentage of fat, as obtained by the Division of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., from the analysis of 40 samples of "patent" flour, is given as 1.02; the average of the present results is 1.38 per cent.

Albuminoids.—In our preliminary report on the wheats of these grades it was remarked that a considerably higher percentage of protein had been obtained than from the wheats of similar grades in 1904. The same fact is observable in the case of flours; in 1904 the average was 11.06 per cent., in the present series it is 12.24 per cent.

No differentiation of the flours can be attempted from the standpoint of their protein content, by reason of the fact that the percentages of this constituent throughout the series are extremely close; there is no marked departure from the average (12.24) obtained from the seven samples. It is commonly supposed that No. 1 hard obtains this rank by virtue of being able to produce a flour with a larger percentage of protein or

gluten, but neither the results from the 1904 grades (Bulletin 50, Exp. Farm Series) nor from the present series lend any support to that view.

Gladiin ratio.—The proportion of albumenoids in the form of gliadin has been given in the table of data, since it has been held that the bread-making value of a flour is very dependent upon this ratio, and that for the best results from 55 to 65 per cent. of the total protein should be in this form of gliadin. That this position is untenable we have repeatedly shown and the results on the present series of flours confirm our contention. If the flours of these grades differ regularly as we ascend and descend the scale in their ability to produce good bread, it seems difficult to find any adequate explanation therefore in the figures representing the gliadin ratio. It is to be remarked, however, that the first three members of the series show a considerably higher gliadin ratio than the last three.

Wet and Dry Gluten.—These results follow very fairly closely the percentages of protein, and are therefore considerably higher than those obtained from the 1904 flours. The quality of the gluten was in the majority of instances excellent, being firm, elastic, and of good color.

Eradication of Wild Oats and Canada Thistles.

One of our old subscribers, living near the western limit of Manitoba, who wishes to sign himself "Old Time Farmer," writes us this very sensible letter: "I have just been reading in The Nor'-West Farmer of Dec. 20th last Mr. Bradshaw's article on vitality of wild oats and mustard seed, also note re destruction of Canada thistles, which (as well as the other articles on these subjects from other contributors that appear from time to time) are very interesting and instructive.

"Evidently the lesson to be learned as to the extermination of the mustards is cultivation—to get the seeds to germinate and then destroy the plants before they go to seed.

"With the wild oats and Canada thistles, Mr. Bradshaw and other writers from their experience are inclined to believe that they can be exterminated by seeding the land to grass of some kind, and should this process prove a success, it will be a great boon to Manitoba, not only in the destruction of these pests, but by encouraging a rotation of crops and pasture land, thereby keeping up the fertility of the soil.

"Although I have had some land seeded to grass as pasture for a number of years, I have never yet plowed any of it up, but as there was a considerable number of wild oats on the land when seeded down, I will be able to give some experience when I do plow it, which I hope to do the coming summer.

"My plan heretofore for fighting wild oats has been cultivation—to get them to grow in the fall or early in the spring, and then about the middle of June cultivate and seed with oats or barley, to be cut for green feed before the wild oats have advanced far enough to shell out; and after twenty-five years on the same land, I am so far very little troubled with them, nothing that noticeably affected the growth of the crop, or when sold from the thresher affected the commercial value of the grain.

"With regard to Canada thistles, Mr. Bradshaw says, 'The seeding to brome grass appears to have put them out of business.' Now, I am rather afraid it is only in appearance that this is the case, but that the roots are still alive. The grass may have smothered the plant above ground, but it is very doubtful if the roots have been killed. The writer has known a field in Scotland, seeded to grass, where the thistles (which as near as I can see are identical with the Canada thistle) were very numerous all over the field, but gradually became fewer and fewer every year until, when it had lain in grass for about fifteen years, they almost disappeared. The belief then was that the grass got

so thick that it choked the thistles above ground, but the roots remained alive, and that as soon as the land was brought under cultivation again they would re-appear, and in a few years come up as strong and thick as before. I would like to hear through the columns of The Farmer a discussion of this theory of smothering thistles, as we often hear it being advocated for their destruction in Manitoba, and I am thinking of trying it on some small patches I have got by spreading a thick coating of wet straw or manure on them; but if it is only to stop their growth for a year or two it would hardly be worth the labor, for in dealing with those pests it is something that will permanently destroy them we want.

"The Farmer has done much good in the past through its columns to the cause of weed destruction, by disseminating the various experiences of farmers and experiments made at the experimental farms. And as the time will soon be here again when we will be on the land, we hope to see before then a still more vigorous assault made on the noxious weeds through your columns, and that the farmers will read and fall in line with the good suggestions that may be made from time to time."

Ed. Note.—We shall be pleased to receive letters of the sort suggested by "Old Time Farmer." We may say, however, in regard to smothering thistles with straw or manure that there is very little use in trying it unless the material to be used is put on several feet deep over the whole patch. There must be so much of it that the vigor of the roots is not equal to the task of projecting stalks up through the covering to the air above. If the thistles covered a patch of half an acre, it would be very much more effective to follow such methods of summer fallow as would keep the surface of the ground perfectly bare of leaf growth until such time as the thistles had all died out. The roots will eventually spend themselves in an effort to make leaves if the top growth is constantly kept cut off by the cultivator.

Inspector of Forest Reserves Appointed.

The staff of the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department has been greatly strengthened by the appointment to the position of Inspector of Forest Reserves of Mr. A. Knechtel, a native Canadian, lately the forester employed by the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission. This is but one step in the direction of enlarging and strengthening the staff of the Forestry Branch, which is being done as rapidly as trained men become available. It is also a good example of the fact that the tide is turning in the direction of Canada, and that Canadians who have gone over to the United States are finding that Canada is now offering greater opportunities.

A few of the horticultural enthusiasts of Elkhorn held a recent gathering when it was proposed to organize a local horticultural society.

Great Britain's annual import of apples is now nearly 9,000,000 bushels. One-half the imports is from the United States. The total from all the British possessions is under 4,000,000 bushels; Canada's share is about 3,000,000 and Australasia's nearly 500,000.

The wood pulp industry of Norway has made great progress in the forty years since its inception. The first factory was established in 1868, and in 1907 the number had grown to 72, of which 53 are for mechanical wood pulp and 19 for chemical. The industry is making heavy inroads upon the forests. To meet this situation the Government plants annually about one and a half million trees in the public forests, and large numbers are also planted by private owners. In 1906 the exports of wood pulp from Norway amounted to 557,358 tons (2,000 pounds), against 487,580 tons in 1905.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
The Great Traders
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INCORPORATED
A.D. 1070.
WINNIPEG.

Special Sale Catalogue

Now ready. Good for March and April. If you haven't received a copy **write at once.** It is brimful of extraordinary savings in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, groceries, etc. Write to-day. Also send the names of any of your friends to whom we may mail our catalogue.

Cut out and mail to Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg.

Please send your catalogue addressed to me.

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Also send to my friends (who live in different homes)

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\$8,400.00 for \$5,156.25

with fifteen years Life Insurance into the bargain is the result of one of the Endowment Policies issued by The Great-West Life in 1893, and matured this year. The Policyholder took out a \$5,000 Fifteen-Year Endowment Policy on which the total premium payments have amounted to \$5,156.25. The Policy matures this year and its Total Cash Value is \$8,400. Thus it is seen that the Policyholder receives a clear Cash Profit of \$3,243.75 on his transaction, and has had \$5,000 Life Insurance for fifteen years without cost to himself.

It is results like these that have given the Great-West Policies their high reputation. For low cost—for Liberal Conditions of Insurance—for High Profit Returns—and for all that means advantage to the Policyholders, the Great-West Life Contracts cannot be surpassed.

To those interested in obtaining profitable Insurance the new edition of the leaflet "Actual Results to Policyholders" will be most instructive. It gives the Actual Results on Policies that matured in 1907, and on those to mature in 1908. Ask for a copy.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Head Office - - - - - Winnipeg

Beeman's New "JUMBO" Grain Cleaner



Guaranteed Capacity on Wheat
100 Bushels Per Hour.

Sold on trial. If not the most rapid and perfect grain cleaner, can be returned.

Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separations, and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed.

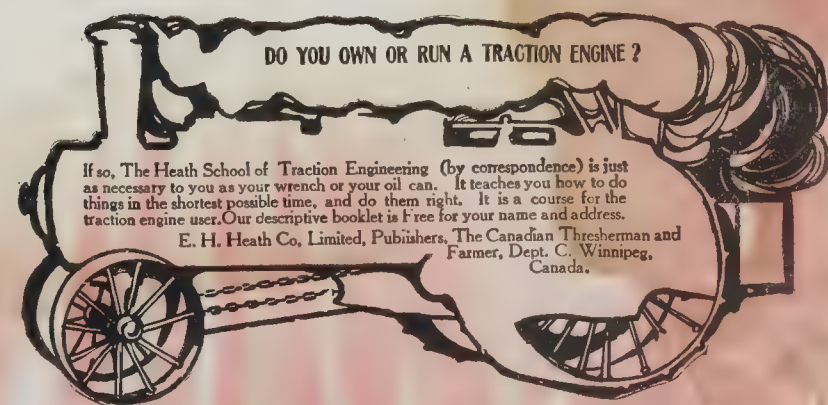
Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat.

Separates frosted, shrunken or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

This Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all farm seed.

Furnished with bagger if desired. Write to day for special offer. Agents wanted.

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If so, The Heath School of Traction Engineering (by correspondence) is just as necessary to you as your wrench or your oil can. It teaches you how to do things in the shortest possible time, and do them right. It is a course for the traction engine user. Our descriptive booklet is free for your name and address.

E. H. Heath Co. Limited, Publishers, The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, Dept. C. Winnipeg, Canada.

The Value Back of a Ten Dollar Bill.

Subscriber, Atla.—(1) What is the real value back of, say a 10 dollar bill? What is the percentage in gold? What are the other securities if any, and is the bill actually worth face value? (2) Is the same gold reserve that secures the deposits used over again to secure the bank notes? (3) What is the average amount of capital out in loans and investments, from a Canadian bank, in proportion to the reserve fund in gold deposited with the Government? Does the Government hold any other bank securities beside the gold reserve?

Answer (by a leading banker).—“Your correspondent is evidently under some misconception with regard to the banking laws of Canada, and direct answers to his questions would probably result in a further misunderstanding. The following, however, will serve as a brief explanation of the many points on which he seeks information.

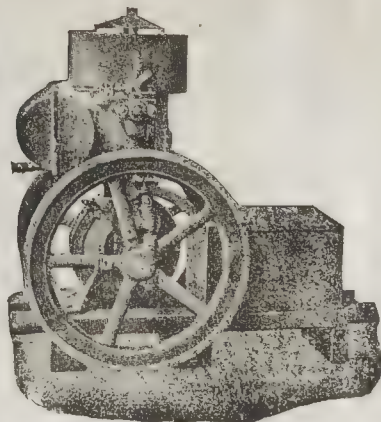
“Under the Bank Act of Canada the notes issued by a bank and passing as currency are a first charge on all the assets of that bank. In addition, each bank is obliged to keep on deposit with the Dominion Government a sum equal to 5% of its average circulation. The title of the fund so formed is “The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund,” and its sole purpose the payment of the notes of any bank should that bank suspend payment of its notes. Circulation of bank notes is facilitated by a provision by which each bank will redeem at par at any Canadian branch, its own or the notes of any other bank. The Act does not require any other deposit to be made by the banks with the Government.

“The following figures taken from the Government Report as at 31st December, 1907, will indicate the absolute security behind the notes of the Canadian chartered banks:—

Total amount of notes of the Banks in circulation	\$ 77,504,000
Total assets of all the banks	921,258,000
The total assets as per the above figure include the deposits by all the banks with the Government to the credit of the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	4,256,000
Also there is included the total specie reserve held by the banks themselves	25,120,000
As well as the Dominion Government note reserve (payable in gold)	49,963,000

It will therefore be seen that if, on the 1st January last, all the banks in Canada had failed or voluntarily decided to go out of business, the notes outstanding in the hands of the public would be more than offset by actual cash (gold and silver or Government notes redeemable in gold) in the hands of the Government and the banks themselves.

Wood Saws



Gasoline Engines

You are probably needing a wood-saw just now. We have them with different sized blades, all of the strongest and most modern construction.

For power to run them we can furnish you with “Manitoba” Gasoline Engines in all sizes.

For a permanent and efficient wind engine, supplying power for several purposes about buildings, you can't get anything better than the “Manitoba” Windmill made in the West for Western farmers. Let us show you.



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MANUFACTURERS

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Here's the Opportunity
It is yours for the mere asking

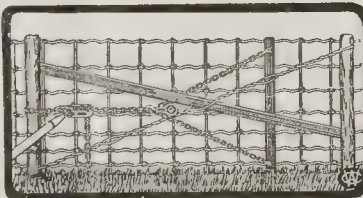
How would you like to turn your spare time into the most profitable part of the day? “Like it immensely,” you say. Well, here is the opportunity. It is yours for the mere asking. Simply get in line for the agency of the quick and easy selling Frost products. Tell us you desire to sell our goods in your territory.

Fence salesmanship with Frost products is easy. Frost salesmen are prepared to supply material of every description for fence purposes—goods of such superior quality at prices so reasonable that the charges demanded for inferior fences seem somewhat savoring of extortion. Our agent is the representative of the most up-to-date fence concern in the Dominion. He has a prestige no other agent has. He has the backing of the best known fence establishment—an establishment which has an equipment for manufacturing goods of quality that places the Frost Company so far in the lead that rival manufacturers require to spend years of labor and thousands of dollars to overtake us—and even at that chances are very much against them.

Better send us your name to-day, so that we may show you what our men are doing to improve their bank accounts. We can give you names of hundreds of men who commenced with us intending to devote only a portion of their time to selling Frost Products, but who have found it so profitable they now spend their entire time taking orders for us. You might just as well as not have the Frost Fence trade which comes from your territory pass through your hands. Write for dealers' catalogue and our interesting proposition. Keep our two locks always before your mind's eye. They mean positive assurance of fence endurance. And remember, the full Frost line wins.

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HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. O Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



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Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention.

Continued from page 138.

be placed at points shipping a certain amount of grain. One delegate claimed that 400,000 bushels of grain was shipped from his station, yet there was no agent. The matter was finally disposed of by the original resolution being withdrawn, and the following substituted motion, moved by John Caskey, and seconded by Geo. Fernie, being carried:

“Resolved that the Warehouse Commissioner be given power to order the railways to place an agent at any point shipping 50,000 bushels of grain for at least four months

each year, commencing on the 15th day of September; and where 100,000 bushels are shipped an agent should be kept there continuously.

RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE.

The next resolution, passed almost without discussion, read:

“That this association reiterates its desire to see the adoption of a system of reciprocal demurrage looking to the more expeditious movement, by the railways to the lake front, of loaded grain cars.”

It was decided that as Mr. McLean, of York, had a reciprocal demurrage bill before the House of Commons, the Association should at once wire him as to its action, and also write to the western members.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Messrs. Gates and Houston introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a noxious weeds spectator for every local improvement district. The mover said that ling mustard was so bad a part of the country that in cases the first crop on br was almost yellow. Where one inspector had to cover 28 ships and he thought the press a farce. Mr. Langley was of the motion, but suggested the local improvement district be out of business within months, the resolution framed in such a way as to direct the attention of the

ment to the matter. Messrs. Cook and Thompson then brought in the following, which was passed unanimously:

"Resolved that the Provincial Government be requested to take immediate and effective measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds."

MR. HORN ON THE INSPECTION SYSTEM.

David Horn, chief grain inspector, who had been asked to be present, read a paper in regard to the work of his branch. We reserve this paper for publication under its own heading. Its reading led to considerable discussion, and a few additional points arose. One question had to do with the suggestion previously made by Mr. Campbell that the fee should be increased and the staff of deputies strengthened. Mr. Horn said that it would become necessary sooner or later to increase the inspection charge. In Winnipeg he had five deputies and four or five more at Fort William and Port Arthur. He admitted that in the present premises the inspectors were rather too crowded, but after April they would be in new premises and all would be working in the best light directly under his personal supervision.

As to the quality of work done in sampling the cars, he said that the foreman of every gang of stickers was always a good man, sometimes a deputy inspector. The proof that this part of the work was well done lay in the fact that many cars went straight through to Ontario millers, and careless sampling and consequent wrong grading at Winnipeg would at once raise a most vigorous protest on the part of the purchasing millers.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

When the convention reassembled in the evening, the report of the Resolution Committee was again taken up. The first resolution to be dealt with had reference to life memberships. This resolution was moved by E. W. Green, seconded by B. Thompson, and carried unanimously as follows:

"That life memberships be created. That life membership fees be \$10.00. That life members be entitled to join sub associations without payment of central association fee. That a separate fund be established to be known as the life membership fund, the interest of said fund only to be used for the schemes of the association. That three guardians be appointed by the executive to take charge and invest said fund."

The mover, in speaking to this resolution, stated that in many instances it was found that branch associations which do a useful work one season fall out of existence at the end of the year because of their being in them nothing which gave them a permanent existence. The association required something that would give it a permanency. It was very important to find out all the truth possible and then to have some organization through which it would be guaranteed that the knowledge of this truth would be perpetuated for the benefit of its members. The Association had always found great opposition from interests that were of a rather permanent nature, and those entrusted with the work of defending the farmers' interests would need to feel that there was something permanent and solid behind them. As great an effort as possible should be made to have each one of the 30,000 farmers in Saskatchewan pay the \$10 and become a life member. The amount of money thus raised could be put into a permanent fund and paid at 7 per cent., only the interest to be used in the carrying on of work. By obtaining life membership there would be no need to go the same ground year after year canvassing for memberships, and organization efforts could be put on new fields. Mr. Green claimed that the average each farmer of the province had \$10,000 invested in business, and any man with this amount of money at stake, should be

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

For Sale—A few choice Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels from imported stock. F. H. Yale, Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man.

For Sale—Pure-bred Shire stallion. For further information apply to E. A. Powell, Napinka, Man.

For Sale—Pure-bred Jersey bull, 1½ years old, registered New York Jersey Club No. 76489. Glenfell Farm, Hall Bros., Box 232, Battleford, Sask.

For Sale—Improved half section in Minnedosa district, \$15 per acre. Full particulars on application to Harry Harland, Moore Park, Man.

Rich Art Post Cards—12 Canada, 15 cents; 12 flowers, 15 cents; 12 tinselled, 15 cents; 12 miscellaneous, 15 cents; 12 handsome girls, 15 cents; 20 miscellaneous, 10 cents.—Adams, Toronto.

For Sale—Banner oats, free from frost, 50 cents per bushel, sacks extra, f.o.b. Also Red Fife wheat, 1 northern. Send stamps for sample. A. H. Rogers, Gladstone, Man.

Seed Wheat for Sale—About 700 bus. Minnesota 163. This is pure Red Fife wheat from seed which was hand selected at Minnesota Experiment Station. Clean. Price \$1.25 per bushel f.o.b. Virden; bags extra. Cash with order. Chas. E. Ivens, Virden, Man.

For Sale—One pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, nine years old, dapple bay, weight 1,700 lbs., splendid conformation, sired by The Mackinnon (imp.). Has been on the one route here for four years and has proved a good stock getter. For price and terms, or any further information, apply to Newdale Horse Syndicate or R. H. Denise, manager, Newdale, Man.

Try It

Do you think so many people, having something to sell, would advertise in these columns, if it didn't pay them? Of course you don't.

If you want to make a deal with some other farmer, why not try it for yourself? It costs little, and brings big results.

Results, Surely

"Last winter, at a cost of 50 cents, I sold nearly 300 bushels of Preston wheat through The Nor'-West Farmer. Surely that is results."

Harold Orchard, Manitoba.

Wanted—Management of good mixed farm by Scotch farmer, with a thorough practical knowledge of Old Country farming. First-class testimonials. Address W. A., Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale or Exchange—The celebrated, imported Clydesdale stallion, Mont-rave Ruler, No. 10598; eleven years old and has travelled in this district for the past five seasons with excellent success. For particulars write to W. G. Hetherington, Box 234, Souris, Man.

British Columbia—Ranches, farms and irrigated fruit lands in Kamloops dry belt; blocks of ten acres up; all clear, ready for cultivation; produces peaches, apricots, grapes, pears, apples, melons, tomatoes, etc.; unlimited market; easy terms. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B. C.

Quarter Section to Rent on Shares—Or sell on crop payments. Excellent wheat land, six miles from Rapid City, 100 acres broken, 40 summer fallowed; comfortable frame house 14 x 18, kitchen same size, frame stable, granary, good well. Must be first-class farmer. J. M. Hall, Rapid City, Man.

For Sale—Fox terrier and collie dogs, five dollars each; guinea fowls, \$1.50 each; Buff Orpingtons and Leghorn cockerels, one dollar each; Bronze gobblers, 3 to 5 dollars each; few Bantams, Belgian hares, fancy pigeons, 130 egg Cyphers incubator and power straw cutter cheap. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

Shire Stallion For Sale—Junior Major (6288). Color, dark bay; foaled December, 1899. Sire Holland Major (275), the most noted Gold Medal winner ever in America. Dam Myrtle (Vol. 11, p. 834), by Coming King (4324). Junior Major's breeding is of the very best. Has stood in this vicinity five seasons, and has proven to be both sure and a great stockhorse. Winner of second prize at Brandon spring show, 1906. For further information apply to Neil Wilson, Brandon, Man.

Wanted—Cast iron scrap. Highest prices paid. Write us before selling. Address H., care Nor'-West Farmer.

Gasoline Engines for Sale—1½, 2½, 8 and 10 horse power. First-class make, new and complete. Will sacrifice for quick sale. W. E. Wheeler, 649 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

For Sale—Wolf hound pups from six months old to experienced grown dogs. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

Two Registered Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—15 months old, dark red, well bred, excellent quality, reasonable price. Farm one mile from station. D. W. Agnew, Douglas, Man.

For Sale—S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels and pullets from \$1.00 up; also few of last year's breeding pens. Eggs in season at \$2.00 per setting. Souris Poultry Yard, F. Hogg, Souris, Man.

Farm for Sale—In Eastern Sask., 7 miles from market, 212 acres under cultivation, easy terms. Would take wild land in part payment. H. Bing, Cailmount, Sask.

Photo Pillow Tops—Send photo and \$2.00 for one of our saten cloth pillow tops, can be washed or ironed, colors pink, yellow, blue or white. Kenora Novelty & Art Co., 245, Kenora, Ont.

White Wyandotte Cockerels for Sale—A few choice birds at reasonable prices if sold at once. W. B. Barnes, Box 382, Portage la Prairie, Man.

For Sale—Two separate farms, one of 480 acres and the other 640 acres, near Nesbitt and Hayfield, large summer fallows on each of them. For terms apply to Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Man.

Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies for Sale—Rising three, prize-winners, fine size, quality and action, excellent breeding. J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, Man.

To Rent—Half-section of land, 240 acres under cultivation, 70 acres in pasture, 60 acres breaking ready for crop. Good house and barn, eight miles from Windhurst. Address: John R., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

White Wyandottes—A few fine, vigorous Cockerels for sale; also eggs for hatching after April first. Also a few thirty young Yorkshire pigs, ready second week in March. Order now. Thomas Lund, Stonewall, Man.

For Sale—Have some nice Galloways cheap; also choice Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$1.00 each. Sold out of sheep and goats. Jos. B. Jickling, Carman, Man.

Post Cards—Send us ten cents, and we will mail you 10 beautiful colored post cards, including view art and flower cards. The Western Specialty Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

Do You Wish to Marry?—Farmers and others contemplating matrimony should join our private bureau. Ford & Simmons, 984½ Main Street, Winnipeg.

For Seed—Six rowed beardless barley (great land cleaner); also Brome grass seed. Send stamp for price. Order quick, quantity limited. George Thomas, Glen Ewen, Sask.

For Sale or Exchange for Another Stallion—Prince Charles Second, owned by a syndicate, has been on route four years. Write for particulars. Robert Hopkins, secretary, Beresford, Man.

Seed Barley for Sale—Six-rowed variety, free from noxious weeds. In small quantities or by carload f.o.b. Keyes, 60 cents per bushel, sacks extra. Also a few Yorkshire sows and boars fit for breeding and some stock from fall litters. Address Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man.

For Sale—Fruit and dairy farms, land in large and small lots in the beautiful Salmon Arm Valley, B. C. Mild, healthy climate, good markets, productive soil, immense profits in growing fruit, good boating, fishing, hunting—the tourist's delight. Roads leading to surrounding towns, good investments. Send for booklet. McCallum & Wilcox, Salmon Arm, B. C.

Wanted—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Territories to sell hardy fruits, shrubs, ornamental trees, seedlings, wind-breaks and hedges. We offer varieties recommended by experimental stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Outfit free, exclusive territory.—Apply now to Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto, Ont.

For Sale—Three-quarter section of most excellent land, five miles south of Brandon, one of the best cash markets in the West (Roddick settlement). Also a section seven miles north of Carnduff, Sask., on easy terms. Also quarter-section near Neepawa Junction. Would exchange for horses or city property in Winnipeg or Brandon on the last named. For particulars apply to Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man. Wilson, Box 65, Minto, Man.

1000 BUS.—Clean red Fife Seed Wheat, \$1.25. S. Tyler, Rosser, Man.

For Sale—One Concert Roller Organ and 36 rollers, as good as new. Price \$20. H. M., Oliver Postoffice, Manitoba.

For Sale—The Clydesdale Stallion, Glenlaggan. Age 8 years, weight 1,600 lbs. Would make a good range horse. Apply B. Buckingham, Oak Bluff, Man.

Scotsman—Married, Canadian experience, is open for engagement 1st April as farm foreman. Accustomed to registered stock. Apply D. Stewart, Box 277, Portage la-Prairie, Man.

For Sale—First-class half-section, over 200 acres broken. House, stable, granaries and plenty of good water. Apply to J. Madsen, Melita, Man.

S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets for Sale—Hardy stock, bred from laying strain. Bronze turkey hens. Price on application. M. Lowrie, Bagot, Man.

A Snap—Large straw cutter, hand or power, and three-horse double disc drill for sale, or trade for cattle or hogs. George Hinton, Carleton Place, Sask.

Small Fruit & Poultry Ranch For Sale—Southern B. C., good well, house and out-buildings; for price and terms write Geo. Wastell, Fort Frances, Ont.

Wanted—Man and Wife to work on farm. Man to do general farm work, wife to cook and keep house for farm hands. Must be experienced. Apply to E. E. Perley, Wolseley, Sask.

For Sale—One J. I. Case steam plow hitch, four Moline, three plow engine gangs complete, ten never used. Also two standard bred black mammoth Jacks, three years old, guaranteed. W. L. Lamson, Rokeby, Sask.

For Sale—640 acres, improved, with new house, good outbuildings, half mile from C.N.R. surveyed line. Half-section improved, extra good buildings, all fenced, within three miles of Rivers, two and a half miles from Wheatland. Good chance to quick purchaser. For particulars write to C. C. Brown, Viola Dale, Man.

Farm Lands for Sale—On half-crop payment plan. ¼ sections, one mile from Hargrave, unimproved prairie at \$16.00 per acre. ¼ section three miles from C.N.R. station, in 9, 28, W1. unimproved prairie, at \$14.00 per acre. ¼ section, seven miles from Virden, first-class unimproved prairie, at \$12.50 per acre. Simpson & Harkness, Virden, Man.

Seed Grain—Huron wheat took first prize standing grain competition, Duck Lake (33½ points), took first prize at agricultural show and seed fair. Grown from seed obtained from experimental farm, Indian Head. Germination, 100 per cent. in four days. Sown 14th 11th, 1907, cut September 2nd, 1907. Price: under 10 bushels \$1.35, over 10 bushels \$1.25 per bushel, sacks free. A. E. Crowther, Chellwood, Sask.

Pure Bred Potatoes—Honey-eye Rose, absolutely pure, "best hill" selection four consecutive years, heavy yielder of marketable tubers, no small ones, medium early. Exceptionally shallow eyes, white flesh, best of keepers and cookers, 1907, under same conditions out-yielded Mortgage Lifter, Sunrise, Late Puritan, Early rise and a new variety. Some cheaper, but you cannot get a better. Orders booked in rotation. Supply limited. Price \$1.25 per bu. Sacks free 6 bus or over. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man.

For Sale—The subscriber offers for sale his two and half year old stallion colt, foaled July 6th, 1905, sire, "Prince Erskine," a registered Clydesdale stallion, dam by "Lord Coedridge," also registered Clydesdale, grand dam a Clydesdale mare from Ontario. The colt is an extraordinary one, about 18 hands high, and weighs about 1,600 lbs., is exceptionally well developed for his age and feed, and can be easily fitted for the coming season's service. A money maker for the right man. Price reasonable. J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man. Sec 35-11-1 W. of 1st meridian, 2 miles west, 1 south of station.

IF YOU WANT PRIZE WINNING

White Wyandottes

which are also winter layers, write

J. R. McRAE, Neepawa.

Winings at Manitoba Poultry Ass. 1908:—2nd Cock and Cockerel; 1st Hen; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets; 1st Breeding Pen; 1st Whitest Bird shown; 1st for number of White Wyandottes over 90 points. J. R. McRAE, Neepawa.

J. H. CLARKE, Virden, Man., breeder of Barred P. Rocks. Prize-winners wherever shown. Cockerels, pullets and hens for sale. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season, \$2.00 per setting, \$5.00 per hundred.

E. V. DONALDSON, Brandon, Man. My S. C. Black Minorcas won at Manitoba Poultry Show, Neepawa, 1908, three firsts, two seconds and two specials. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

The Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have completed arrangements for extending the organization, and will send a representative to any point in Manitoba to explain its aims and purposes, and assist in organizing a branch when desired. Arrange your meetings and write

R. McKENZIE, Box 91, Brandon
Secretary, M.G.G.A.

ready to put down \$10 as a life membership payment to help the work of the Association. A board of trustees should look after the permanent fund, invest it, and use it for the benefits of the Association. Antagonistic interests would be more easily brought into line if they knew that the Association had at its disposal a large fund ready to be used for the protection of the interests of its members.

President Hopkins spoke quite strongly in support of this proposition. He thought that there should be on the executive men who could devote all or much of their time to the work of the Association, and such a fund would make it possible for the organization to employ competent salaried officials.

THE TWO DOLLAR DEPOSIT SUGGESTION THROWN OUT.

The next resolution submitted read as follows:

"Whereas in the opinion of this Association the farmers have been partly to blame for time lost by not cancelling their cars when they have found themselves unable to use them, therefore as a remedy we suggest that a deposit of two dollars be paid to the railway company on the ordering of the car—and to be refunded on the filling or, cancelling—the same to be forfeited on not complying with regulations."

This resolution was discussed for only a few minutes, but seemed to meet with almost general opposition, and, being put to a vote, was lost.

TO REMEDY MONETARY CONDITIONS

Messrs. Woodhams and Gould moved and seconded the following resolution, which was carried:

"That great loss and inconvenience to farmers having been occasioned through the banks refusing advances on stored wheat and bills of lading, the government be urged to devise some remedy."

The mover contended that farmers have been refused loans on their grain by the banks, while at the same time the large corporations were able to secure them. This had caused a great many farmers to sell their grain during the present season at prices that they thought were not satisfactory, and at times when they would have been pleased to have carried the grain for a better market. One Saskatoon delegate stated that he had had a car of wheat on track and had not been able to get one dollar on it at the bank except upon his note. The banks had stated that there had been a shortage of cash, but at the same time he noted in a recent news item that one of the banks was buying an immense power plant in Rio de Janeiro. He thought that if the Canadian banks had money to invest in other continents they should be able to give reasonable loans to the farmers upon such security as wheat on track. He suggested that there was much need for a farmers' bank.

E. A. Partridge was quite strong in support of the resolution, but thought that it did not go far enough. He believed that the farmers' bank scheme was not only a feasible but would be a profitable one. He believed that such a bank could be organized and in good working shape inside of two years. He estimated that the average farmer could raise \$500 at 7 per cent. from some loan company on unencumbered land. The dividends on the bank stock would pay this amount back, or more. By putting this money into the funds of the bank it would make a large amount of cash available for the financing of the farmers' crop. He thought, also, that British capital would be forthcoming to help move our cattle and grain crops. In connection with the grain trade this year the banks, he said, financed only about four large grain firms, giving these a decided advantage, but at the same time refused loans to farmers and small exporters on equally good security. He claimed that these exporters this year, after deducting transportation and other charges, would enjoy a gain of from 12c to

18c on each bushel of wheat. He thought that the conference of the executives of the three provinces should draft a scheme for a farmers' bank that would serve Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Another delegate estimated that the farmers had lost 15 per cent. of the possible selling price of their wheat this year by not being able to secure ready money at the banks. The resolution was carried unanimously.

GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD TO DEAL WITH OATS.

Messrs. Sanderson and Hawkes brought in a resolution "That the power to establish commercial grades for oats, which was taken from the Grain Standards Board, be re-established." This resolution brought up a considerable amount of discussion. J. Fletcher, president of the Alberta Farmers' Association, who was present, said that this was one of the questions that affected all the Western provinces this year, but that it affected Alberta more than the others. At the convention of the A. F. A. a similar resolution was passed, the matter being referred to their Legislative Committee. It had been stated to them that the most direct and best way to deal with this question was to have the new grades of oats defined by a special amendment of the Inspection Act, thus enabling the Inspector at once after the passing of this amendment to grade into these new grades. He did not advocate any attempt to tamper with the present milling grades, because this would at once bring the farmers into conflict with the millers. He saw no reason why, if the three provinces should combine to ask that the Inspection Act should be amended so as to include these new grades, they would not have the change made at once. He suggested that a grade to be called "No. 1 Feed" should weigh not less than 37 lbs. to the bushel, but which might be slightly frosted. "No. 2 Feed," he suggested, might weigh not less than 34 lbs. and might contain more frosted grain.

D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and also a member of the Grain Standards Board, said that when the Board met in October a dispute arose as to whether or not it had the power to create new grades of oats. The matter had been referred to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, and he had given it as his opinion that the Board had no jurisdiction. At the convention of the Manitoba Association on January 15 a resolution had been passed asking the government to act at once. This resolution had been wired to Ottawa. Mr. McCuaig had been in Ottawa on the 30th of January and found on enquiry that nothing had been done. He assured the Saskatchewan convention that as soon as the Inspection Act had been altered to give the Grain Standards Board power to set new grades for oats, they would at once meet and do so.

Inspector David Horn gave it as his opinion that it was perfectly desirable to have these new grades of oats fixed as soon as possible.

J. Miller thought it would be better to put the matter of determining the requirements of the new grades into the hands of the Standards Board than have the definition of these grades incorporated in the Inspection Act, because the conditions which obtained this year were abnormal and an Act provided to meet the conditions of this season might not be acceptable next year.

He doubted the wisdom of changing the grades in the middle of the season, believing that the action might upset the confidence of Old Country buyers. Mr. Miller emphasized quite strongly the necessity of retaining grades of grain sent to the Old Country on a permanent basis, and of maintaining in our inspection a rigid and high standard. He said that even Canadian grain going from the United States ports was worth 3c less when bearing American rather than Canadian inspection.

R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, supported what Mr. Miller had to say

in regard to the satisfaction which our present grading gave to the Old Country millers. He had recently visited the old land and had taken over with him several samples of grain upon which Winnipeg inspection had been passed. These he had submitted to a miller in the Old Country, experienced in the grinding of our Canadian wheat, and this miller had without any hesitation graded all of the samples by the same grade as had been given them by Mr. Horn.

The resolution was finally disposed of by an amendment moved by H. O. Partridge and seconded by R. W. Caswell, and carried as follows:

"That this convention co-operate with the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba in memorializing the Dominion Government to amend the Inspection Act empowering the Grain Standards Board to establish the commercial grades of one and two feed oats."

FOR PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF CARS.

F. M. Gates and R. C. Sanderson moved the following resolution which was carried:

"Resolved that in the event of a car shortage, the warehouse commissioner be empowered to order the railway companies to distribute cars for grain to the different shipping points in proportion to their requirements."

In speaking to the above resolution Mr. Sanderson pointed out that much of the present trouble in connection with transportation facilities arose through improper distribution of cars rather than an inadequate supply. He claimed that this year Manitoba had had nearly all the cars it required, while Saskatchewan at many points had experienced a decided shortage.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

John Murray, of Wapella, and F. M. Gates brought in a resolution on the building of a railway to the Hudson Bay, asking that the matter be pressed upon the Provincial and Federal Governments.

Mr. Murray spoke at some length on this question. He claimed that the grain crops of 1905 and 1906 had each cost us \$13,500,000 for exportation. The distance from Ft. Churchill to the centre of Saskatchewan was about the same as that from the centre of Saskatchewan to Ft. William. He estimated, therefore, that the transportation charges to terminals on the Hudson Bay should be about equal to the present charges to the head of the lakes. The distance from Ft. Churchill across Hudson Bay, through the Hudson Straits, and to the European markets was just about equal to the distance from Montreal to the Old Country ports. This would save the hauling between Ft. William and Montreal on which he estimated a charge of about 9c per bushel, or a total outlay on the amount exported of \$6,750,000 each year. He claimed that this would be a straight saving to the farmers. He also estimated that the Canadian mills ground 20,000,000 bushels of wheat each year, and that the price on this would also be raised 9 cents per bushel, adding another \$1,800,000 to the saving, making a total of \$8,550,000 total gain on each crop.

He did not concur with the generally accepted idea that transportation by the H. B. route would be cut down to four or five months in the summer. He claimed that the experience of whalers and others who had navigated these northern waters was that the grain could go out during the winter months. He reminded the convention that Northern Russia shipped its wheat through the port of Archangel, which was 450 miles farther north than Ft. Churchill, and that this grain not only went out during the month of January but had to pass to latitude 72 north in rounding Cape North.

Mr. Murray also claimed that there were many mineral deposits around the Hudson Bay, and suggested that if manufacturing establishments could be located there this might help to solve the problem of a better supply of implements and other metallic

manufactures. The resolution was amended slightly and carried as follows:

"Resolved that the building and operation of a government owned railway to Hudson's Bay be pressed on the provincial and federal governments."

THURSDAY MORNING.

On Thursday morning the first resolution that came up was the following, moved by W. H. Beasley and seconded by B. H. Thomson, which was carried unanimously.

"That this convention views with approval the steps the government has taken to operate a coal mine, and we would suggest that this work be extended. We believe that all coal and oil fields not at present worked should be controlled in the interests of the people."

THE COAL QUESTION.

A resolution was brought in by Geo. Woodhams and F. W. Green and was carried unanimously as follows:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this Association the provincial government be asked to build sheds for coal at crucial points in Saskatchewan, to fill same with coal in the summer time, and sell same at cost, in times of emergency. Also that mine owners be compelled to fill all car-lot orders direct to consumers at wholesale rates."

GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS.

By all means the biggest matter to come before the convention was the question of government owned and operated elevators. This was introduced by the following resolution by H. O. Partridge and A. J. Quigley:

"That this convention places itself on record as being strongly in favor of government controlled and operated terminal elevators, and also a system of government owned and operated internal storage elevators at initial points, where the grain would be both weighed and graded by government officials."

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This question was debated for some time during the morning and throughout nearly all of the afternoon. Early in the debate a vote was taken to ascertain the proportion of delegates who were in favor of some system of government control of elevators, and this vote showed that the convention was practically unanimous in its support of some government scheme.

The main feature of the debate was the presentation of two distinct plans for government operation of elevators, one presented by E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta, and the other by F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw.

H. O. Partridge, as mover of the original motion on government operation of elevators, complained that the experience of the farmers' elevator at Sinaluta, in the matter of the weights accorded at Ft. William, had been unsatisfactory. He admitted that as a rule the Ft. William weights tallied pretty well with the weights of the elevator, but said that there were some surprising discrepancies. He claimed that the manager of the farmers' elevator was ready to make sworn statement that in one case he had weighed 1344 bushels into a car at Sinaluta, and the out-turn at Ft. William had been only 1215 bushels. Another car had 1030 bushels weighed into it and had weighed out only at 890 bushels. In both cases the cars were thought to be in good repair and the wheat was weighed as it was shot into the car.

Mr. Quigley, the seconder of this motion, believed the sample market to be the true solution of many of the difficulties in connection with the grain trade, and thought that through it a much greater milling interest could be built up. East of Winnipeg there was immense water power, but he claimed that the millers were afraid to establish mills there because of the 6 cent spread between street and track wheat, brought about by private ownership of interior elevators. If there were government owned interior elevators, competition would be guaranteed, a sample market would be established, and the

milling industry would be fostered. He contended that Western Canada could never hope to get mills until the sample market was an accomplished fact. The large milling companies owning lines of elevators in the country have already practically a sample market of their own, choosing the wheat for milling purposes not strictly in accordance with the grade but rather according to their needs for certain types of wheat, no matter of what particular grade.

Mr. Miller replied to the contention of H. O. Partridge that the Grain Commission had not thoroughly investigated the terminal elevator situation to ascertain if the number of bushels of each grade coming into the elevators corresponded to the number of bushels of the same grade going out. He claimed that except upon one small point the Commission had been able to obtain all the information in regard to the terminals that was worth while. He said that they had sworn statements in regard to the weighing in and weighing out at Ft. William. They had found that although there were sometimes considerable shortages in weight when grain was taken from Ft. William to the other side of the lake, yet when they compared Ft. William weights with the books of the Ogilvie Co. at Montreal, the figures tallied almost as nearly as possible, thus indicating that when the weighing was properly done at the other side it compared very closely with the weights given out at Ft. William. It was also found that grain weighed out at Ft. William and carried to Buffalo held its weight very closely. Last year 9,872,750 bushels had been sent from Ft. William to Buffalo, and on this the average shortage had been only 28 lbs. per 1000 bushels. The Commission had recommended complete government supervision of binning and government weighing to the seaboard, and thought that this covered the terminal question very completely.

Mr. Miller claimed that there was absolutely no mixing of grades in the

terminal elevator or en route to the Old Country. The Commission had a great many samples taken out of the ships by the Dock and Harbour Board Commissioners, and had found that without any exception these corresponded with the averages of the grades sent forward from here. The only defect was that the grain had scarcely been cleaned as much as it should have been.

Coming to the internal elevators at initial points, he did not think that there was such large profit made as there had been suggested. The difference in price between track and street wheat had often been quoted as straight profit, but this was largely a product of car shortage, and in reckoning the profit on wheat bought on the street one must deduct storage and interest on the price paid up till the time when the wheat could be delivered. He submitted a large number of sworn statements by elevator companies as to the profit on their business after reckoning interest and storage charges, and these seemed to show an average of perhaps somewhere in the neighbourhood of 2 per cent.

He claimed that previous to this year the spread between Winnipeg and the British markets (after carrying charges, insurance, etc.) had never been more than ½c. per bushel, and the Commission had received a sworn statement from Mr. Fisher, Manager of the Scottish Co-operative Society, that they had been unable during a good deal of the past to make any money by importing Canadian wheat.

He admitted that with certain types of wheat, bleached wheat for example, selling on sample gave a decided advantage to the grower as against selling on grade, but on the straight grades he thought on the whole there was not a great deal to be gained by a sample market.

E. A. Partridge favored the convention with an address that lasted three or four hours, beginning in the morning and ending in the afternoon. He contended that there was no real com-

petition in the grain trade as it existed at the present time, and that farmers were up against the railway interests, the grain dealers, and the banking institutions. He said that 60 per cent of the wheat was bought by the large elevator companies at 6c less than the track price, and that when the Grain Growers' Grain Co. had endeavored last year to do some exporting they found that other exporters could undersell them on the terminal market by 2c. per bushel. This was because of the gains made at the initial elevators, and he claimed that as long as the elevators at internal points were under private ownership other interests could not enter the field as exporters, because they would soon be undersold and driven out of business.

The main features of the scheme of government elevators as proposed by Mr. Partridge have been referred to so often in these columns that they need only to be given here briefly as follows:—That the Dominion Government should own and operate all the terminal elevators. That either the Provincial or Dominion Government, preferably the Provincial Government, should own and operate a system of elevators at all grain shipping points in the interior. All these elevators should be provided with bins of carlot size; these bins would be rented to farmers. The weighing should be done by a government employee, who should also take from each wagonload a fair sample and preserve it in a sealed locker. The grading of the carload would be determined according to this composite sample. The original grower of the wheat could thus have government inspection and weights, still retaining the ownership of his grain at his own station. He could sell the grain at any time he saw fit. By having government weights and grades, farmers would be enabled to borrow money on their grain and "feed the markets" by distributing their shipments over twelve months of the year instead of trying to rush them out in the fall season as at present. He claimed that by

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special binning the grain of each farmer and having an official sample taken of it before it was put into store, these samples could be placed before the milling companies on the sample market, and that they could purchase even while the wheat was at the initial elevator.

In order to accommodate the farmer who could not ship a carload of wheat in his own name, he suggested that the elevator operator might take in wagon loads and grade them according to his judgment. The government could pay an advance of perhaps 50 per cent. on the presumed value of these lots of wheat, then ship and sell them and divide the balance between the men who supplied the consignment.

F. W. Green had a different system of government elevators, but did not propose that the government should build or acquire the ownership of any elevators at initial shipping points. They should, rather, enlarge the platforms and make it possible that every grower of wheat who could ship a car should be able to send it over the platform. He claimed that it cost only about \$2.50 to load a car from the loading platform, whereas it cost \$17.50 to put the grain through the elevator. An average man, he said, could unload 80 bushels of wheat at a platform in eight minutes. He contended that the railway companies would not for many years be able to haul the wheat to the lake front as rapidly as it was offered to them, and he proposed that a system of large storage elevators, owned and controlled by the Dominion Government, should be established at strategic points throughout the country, in order that the grain might be rapidly rushed in from the branch lines, graded, weighed, and stored. The cars would then be sent right back to the shipping points and kept in constant use upon these short hauls. He then proposed that a commission should be appointed by the Dominion Government to sell the wheat and distribute the returns to the producers on somewhat the same basis as the government creameries had been operated. This commission, he thought, might be nominated partly by the Grain Growers' Association, partly by the Railway Commission, and partly by the Dominion Government themselves. Mr. Green contended that if such a scheme as this were inaugurated the present Grain Exchange and the present elevators would largely fall into disuse. He contended that such a system would be much more practical than the one suggested by Mr. Partridge because of the greater facility it would offer of getting the crop out of the way in a short time. He showed a picture of some thirty or forty loads of grain waiting to be taken in at an elevator, and contended that if there was sufficient loading platform space and his plan were followed, there would be no need of one man waiting upon another. Even in the best managed farmers' elevators, mistakes sometimes occurred in the way of mixing the grain of different owners. This would be sure to happen in the government elevators, but when he loaded his grain into a car over the platform he always knew that there was no mixing. He had no relief for the man who could not ship a carload in his own name or by combining with one of his neighbors. This man, so far as he could see, would need to take his grain to the line elevator as at the present time.

W. F. Stevens, secretary of the Alberta Farmers' Association, being asked to speak for his province, contended that for every farmer in Alberta who could haul and load a carload of wheat in four hours (the time mentioned by Mr. Green), there were ninety-nine who required to deliver their grain by wagon loads. He did not think that Mr. Green's scheme would answer for the people of Alberta.

The Manitoba delegates also took part in the discussion, all of them opposing the scheme advanced by Mr. Green.

Upon the vote finally being taken the plan suggested by Mr. Partridge received almost unanimous support, while Mr. Green's idea obtained only eight votes. The resolution on this question as finally passed read as follows:

"Resolved, that the convention places itself on record as being strongly in favor of Dominion Government owned and operated terminal elevators, and also a system of provincial government owned and operated internal storage elevators at initial points, where the grain would be both weighed and graded through government agency, with provision for creating a sample market at Winnipeg."

TO ENCOURAGE MILLING AND BAKING TESTS.

The next resolution was moved by A. J. Hawkes, of Broadview, and after a short discussion passed as follows:

"Resolved that we request the provincial government to continue to have milling and baking tests made from year to year of samples of our grades of wheat. Be it further resolved that whereas our present system of grading is unfair and that there is opportunity for unjust discrimination in the grading, we recommend the appointment of a committee to look into the advisability of subjecting our wheat to a chemical, mechanical or milling test to determine the relative intrinsic value thereof."

TO RESCIND COMPULSORY HAIL INSURANCE RESOLUTION.

R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, re-introduced the matter of compulsory hail insurance, and it was decided to rescind the resolution passed the day before. On another vote being taken it was shown that 56 were in favor of the principle of compulsory hail insurance, while 50 were in favor of laying the matter entirely on the table.

TO PROVIDE FOR BETTER LOADING PLATFORMS.

Frank Sheppard, of Weyburn, moved that the Grain Act should be amended so as to make it clear that when grain is stored in special bins it could be shipped only on the order of the owner. He also proposed that the Act should be amended so that upon the requisite number of farmers applying for a loading platform it should be the duty of the Warehouse Commissioner, without discretion, to force the railway company to build a platform. His resolution also provided for a sliding scale, increasing the platform in proportion to the number of bushels shipped from the station or siding.

THURSDAY EVENING.

On Thursday evening the delegates of the convention were the guests of the City of Saskatoon and were treated to a most delightful banquet.

FRIDAY MORNING.

On Friday morning the secretary's report was presented. It showed a total income of \$2,846 including \$1,128 brought forward from 1906 and the provincial government grant of \$500. The expenditure had been \$1,786 and the balance in hand at the end of the year was \$1,059. There were 90 sub-associations with a total membership of 1,961, practically the same as was reported last year.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected:—

Pres.—E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw. Vice-pres.—F. M. Gates, Fillmore. Directors.—G. Langley, Maymount; E. A. Partridge, Sinitaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. Knox, Colleton; H. Mooney, Weyburn; A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; R. S. Cook, Prince Albert; W. Noble, Oxbow; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon. Secy-Treas.—R. C. Sanderson, Indian Head. Executive.—Hopkins, Gates, Partridge, Green, Hawkes, Sanderson.

It was decided to hold the next convention at Weyburn.



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The Vancouver Horse Show will be held in Vancouver, B.C., March 19, 20 and 21. Entries close Feb. 28. F. M. Logan, Vancouver, is secretary and manager.

Mr. E. A. Stout, breeder and importer of Shire horses, Westbourne, Man., has gone for an extended business trip to the corn-belt states.

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WHEAT.

The following letter, specially written for us after the close of the markets on the 17th, very carefully reviews the situation in the wheat market:—

"During the past two weeks the wheat markets have been in considerable turmoil, owing to the development of opposing factors in the play, as to whether prices should go higher or lower. The background of the situation cannot be looked upon as otherwise than one of great strength, and as containing within itself possibilities of extraordinary happenings as regards future wheat prices. But just in the meantime present developments in the matter of wheat supplies have been of such a nature as to unnerve bullish sentiment in a large measure, and we have to confess that markets are neither so strong nor prices so high as we had counted on seeing them by this time.

"In our last review of the wheat situation, which appeared in these pages on the 5th inst., we related how the American speculative markets had broken under the continued pressure of the large and free movement of wheat over the United States and Canada, which had occurred through a number of favoring circumstances, such as good prices, need of money, exceedingly favorable weather for railroad movement, and the unusual ability of the railroads to devote a very large portion of their rolling stock to the steady movement of the grain from the country. This free movement of the grain kept the visible supply from decreasing (as it usually does at this time of year) except in a small way, and furnished large quantities for export, and this large export combined with the enormous quantities being shipped from the Argentine were more than the large speculative holders of wheat could stand up against. Their giving way allowed the market to break heavily and effected a readjustment of the speculative position which seemed calculated to promote much healthier conditions. For some days after the heavy decline there was a moderate but steady recovery in prices, but the immediate situation as regards internal movement in America, and the large export shipments from the Argentine and America continued with increasing—instead of diminishing—force. After advancing for a week, up to the 7th inst., the markets began to ease off again, and the backward movement culminated in another sharp break on the 13th inst., which again was followed by some slight recovery but the result on prices on the two weeks is a decline around 3 cents per bushel.

"The outstanding feature in the details of the wheat situation at the present time, and the one thing that has doubtless had more influence than anything else on trading and the course of the market, is the enormous quantities of wheat that the Argentine has exported in the last four weeks. Large shipments were expected, but nothing like the outpouring that has taken place. For the week ending 14th inst. there cleared from Argentina the immense quantity of 7,512,000 bushels. We think it will be found on investigation that no other exporting country in the world has ever shipped away as much wheat in one week. Since January 1st to date the exports of wheat from Argentina foot up to 25,048,000 bus., against 14,456,000 bus. in same period in 1907. We think it is probable that the Argentine will not again this season ship so large a quantity in one week.

"The American shipments have also kept extraordinarily large, the amount for last week being 5,080,000 bus. The shipments from Argentina and America for last week combined are 12,592,000 bus., while the total world's shipments are 13,740,000 bus., which leaves only 1,148,000 bus. as having been shipped from all the other exporting countries put together.

"We think it probable that neither the Argentine or America, or the whole world's shipments combined, will again be as large for any week on the balance of the crop. There is also every appearance that the free movement of wheat over America has begun to change from comparatively large proportions to moderate dimensions, and it is likely to appear small when compared with the large movement last year. For it will be remembered that last winter in the North-West States, and in our own country, the heavy snow blockades and extremely cold weather prevented railway movement, while at the same time the large crop of 1906 had filled the country elevators and storehouses to their utmost capacity. But when the advancing season opened up the railways, the stream of wheat was let loose and continued all summer. The very reverse is going to happen this year.

"We have had a big free movement over America and Canada all winter aggregating many millions of bushels more than ordinary during these months, but owing to large exports going on at same time, the extra large interior movement has not increased the visible supply to the extent which might have been expected, but the large exports have absorbed the larger movement, and left the American visible supply only of a few million bushels larger than a year ago. And as the increase in the increase in Fort William stocks, prices are 3.297,000 bus. larger than a year ago, and again this increase in stocks there is wholly in the low grades under No. 3 Northern, for which is an actual decrease of 223,318 bushels in the grades of No. 3 Northern, and above, as compared with a year ago.

"The large interior movement over America and Canada is now giving signs that it is played out. During the last week the daily primary receipts in the U. S. have fallen off to about one quantity of a year ago, and in Canada a number of cars inspected daily at Winnipeg failed to show a large reduction as compared with corresponding days last year. This is in receipts from country points has in fact only begun, and there will be no more receipts again worth mentioning unless crops supply the grain.

"We expect that this decrease in receipts and in the heavy receipts a year ago due time have a very strengthening effect on markets, and that although present prices are discouraging to those who have been waiting for prices now, the development of the market is only delayed but not cut off. The supply of wheat that has been

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P.O. Box 77A

Commission Merchants,

WINNIPEG.

coming into sight lately acts as a weight on the sentiment of buyers, and is turning many an one from the bull to the bear side, it is really an evidence of the great demand, and large requirements to be filled, and as these cannot be satisfied by the spurt that has taken place in supplies during the past few weeks, there is plenty of time between now and next harvest to give the opportunity for higher prices.

"While the Argentine has been able to increase its exports in a large way almost suddenly, and America has kept on doing more than was expected of her, other large exporting countries have shipped almost less than the small shipments expected of them. India has shipped nothing for some weeks. Australia is shipping about half as much as she did last year, and Russia and the Danube only about one eighth as much as they did a year ago, and there is no hope that these countries will enlarge their output during 1908.

"An exceedingly important factor on the immediate future of wheat prices will be the prospect for this year's crops. It is too early yet to say much on this head, but all expert authorities agree in reporting that the American winter wheat crop at its present stage is not in a very satisfactory condition. Some places it is infested by green bugs and Hessian fly, and nearly everywhere it has been too dry throughout the winter. The development of this crop in the next few weeks will be closely watched, and there is almost sure to be crop scares that will have a strengthening effect on the markets. In Europe all the winter wheat crops are in fairly good shape except in the Danube country and South Russia.

"Our Winnipeg market has been very erratic and uncertain during the past two weeks. The expected demand on the part of the Government for wheat for seed for Western settlers, whose crops failed last year, caused the trade here to become very bullish, and the price of our high grade wheat was advanced speculatively on that account. The outside markets, however, having become so bearish, caused ours to break heavily when it was known that the Government demand was no larger than could be easily supplied. Since then our market has followed more or less the ups and downs in the outside market. The receipts from the country now show a large falling off as compared with a year ago and there is always a fair to good demand for cash wheat with few sellers. The stocks at Fort William and Fort Arthur are large, but over half of them are low grades under No. 3 Northern, and these are all sold for shipment out all rail as fast as the Railway can take the grain away. With the lighter receipts from the country and the steady shipment east from Fort William, stocks there will soon be considerably reduced and there is not wheat back in the country to replace them, therefore we expect to see our wheat comparatively scarce before the middle of summer. Today's Winnipeg prices are:—No. 1 Northern, 105c; No. 2 Northern, 102c; No. 3 Northern, 98c; No. 4 wheat, 88½c; No. 5, 77c; No. 6, 65c; Feed wheat, 49½c; No. 2 Feed, 44½c; spot, enroute or February delivery. Futures closed:—February, 105c; May, 108½c; July, 111½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

OATS

The closing of Feb. 19th, saw No. white at 51c; No. 3 at 47½ and rejected at 39.

BARLEY

No. 4 barley is quoted at 54 cents.

FLAX

No. 1 Northwestern is quoted at \$1.02

Inspections.

During the first two weeks of February there were inspected at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Duluth the following quantities of grain:

Spring Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 47 cars; No. 2 Northern, 110 cars; No. 3 Northern, 159 cars; No. 4, 149; No. 5, 142; No. 6, 112; feed, 196; No. 2 feed, 253; rej. 1, 10; rej. 2, 6; No grade, 113; rej. 13; condemned 2. Total, 1312 cars.

Winter Wheat—No. 1 red winter, 1; 2, red winter, 4; 3 red winter, 25; No. 4, 7; No. 5, 11. Total 48 cars.

Oats.—No. 1 export, 5; 2 white, 70; 3 white, 15; rej. 245; condemned, 1. Total, 346 cars.

Barley.—No. 3, 11; No. 4, 16; rej. 11; feed, 9. Total, 47 cars.

Flax.—No. 1 north-western, 15; No. 1 Man., 5; rej. 3. Total 23 cars.

LIVE STOCK.

During the first week of February 1053 cattle were received at Winnipeg, of which 54 went East as exporters, 43 as feeders, and 956 were consumed locally. During the second week 1059 head were received, of which 190 went East as feeders, and 869 were consumed locally. A few exceptionally good steers have brought as high as \$4.00, but \$3.75 is the highest in most cases. Good cows bring from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and medium to ordinary from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

For the first week, 2,642 hogs were received, and for the second 2,660. The price holds at about \$5. Sheep are not being received

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First class dairy butter is quoted at 20c. in Winnipeg, by Charrest & Bartram, and strictly fresh eggs at 27c. Very choice chickens bring as high as 15c. per lb., while the average price ranges from 12½c. to 13c. Turkeys bring 13c. to 16c. We find that farmers frequently ship produce without marking the package to indicate who it is from, or without writing a letter advising the consignee of the shipment. Settlement cannot be prompt under these conditions. The package should always bear the consignor's name and address, and a letter should be sent at the same time as the shipment, advising the consignee of the shipment, and exactly what it contains.

POTATOES.

W. W. Burdett quotes potatoes at 50c. on track at Winnipeg.

Officers of the Winnipeg Poultry Association.

The report handed us by the secretary gives the following list of officers: Patron, Lieut.-Gov. Sir D. H. MacMillan, K.C.M.G.; Hon.-Presidents, D. W. Bole, M.P., and Hon. R. P. Roblin, M.P.P.; Hon. Vice-Presidents, T. W. Taylor, M.P.P., E. L. Drewry, T. H. Johnson, M.P.P., J. H. Ashdown; President A. P. Mutchmor; Vice-President, Geo. Carr; Treasurer, S. G. Newall; Secretary, J. Chandler, (Box 55, Inkster P. O., Kildonan.)

The executive consists of Dr. A. W. Bell, W. Rutherford, Geo. Wood, Cap. T. Starmer, A. F. W. Severin and A. Thom. At its regular meetings the association follows the practice of scoring and criticising birds. They expect a big show from March 10 to 13.

Events to Keep in Mind

Here is a list of coming events of interest to the agricultural public:—

Alberta Provincial Poultry Show, Edmonton March 3-6
Manitoba Provincial Seed Fair (auspices of Dominion Seed Branch), at Brandon March 10-13
Annual Conventions of Manitoba Live Stock Associations and Manitoba Winter Fair at Brandon March 10-13
Saskatchewan Provincial Poultry Show at Regina March 18-20
Saskatchewan Spring Stallion Show, Fat Stock Show, and Provincial Cattle Sale, Regina March 18-20
Vancouver Horse Show March 19-21
Alberta Provincial Horse Show at Calgary March 25 and 26
Western Stock Growers' Association Annual Convention at Medicine Hat May 14
Alberta Spring Show and Sale of Purebred Cattle, also Provincial Fat Stock Show, at Calgary May 19-22
Dominion Fair, Calgary June 29-July 9
Portage la Prairie Summer Show July 8-10
Rapid City Fall Fair Aug. 6

James Mitchell and Thomas Hargrave, of Medicine Hat, have each purchased a Percheron stallion.

Russia is said to be planning to build five fighting squadrons, two of which will be stationed in the Pacific, two in the Baltic, and one in the Black Sea. The cost will amount to between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000. The government, it is said, intends asking the Douma for the whole sum en bloc, leaving the ministry to decide how much shall be spent annually.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Government Hail Insurance.

F. Simpson, Shoal Lake, Man., writes:—"It would be a pity if the present session of the legislature were to close without having found any remedy to satisfy the hail insurance question. That there are a great many farmers who desire a government scheme is an undeniable fact; and also many who are not farmers are agreed that some compensating fund should be arranged so as to secure the agriculturist from a calamity, which above all else is so completely beyond his own control. "To my mind a hail storm is on a par with a tidal wave or earthquake, in a small way, being so completely beyond any one's reckoning as to on whom the next devastation may fall. A man may farm so as to minimize the effects of drought, and even the possibilities of frost to some extent, which I need not enumerate here; but who is there, whether insured or not, who does not view with some anxiety a thunderstorm in July or August, and feel a relief after it has passed?"

"I have insured for four years and quit only because the expense eats up so much of the premium paid. I have heard men boasting of how much they got beyond any damage done, for canvassers and appraisers are always keen to keep business in the hands of the company they represent, and consequently give way to an insistent claimant.

"The only difficulty I see in a government scheme would be in getting appraisers who could forget party in making assessments of damage done. If the insurance were compulsory, the municipal assessor could take the acreage of crop and a special levy could easily be collected at no cost beyond the municipal arrangements. How would it please if hail insurance should cover damage to all property, compulsory of course, and levy on all properties taxable a tax of say seventy-five cents on the one thousand dollar assessment, which would produce \$162,750.00, and then assess all cultivated land extra for about 10 cents per acre which would produce about as much more, and thus divide about evenly all round, everyone getting compensation. I see the loss last year was \$328,000; this I take to mean the insured loss. Last year the loss was exceptionally heavy, and in an ordinary year I think \$300,000 would cover all damage to all parties.

"We are not going to have a complete scheme the first year, and there can easily be amendments made where required. A little magnanimity is required from some to get a workable scheme in order, and I think the province would be the gainer, as well as the farmer, if a satisfactory law can be enacted, so as to give confidence all round against a loss which is so severe on whoever it may fall. I would like the opinions of others to be given on the subject."

First Years' Farming in Manitoba.

The wife of one of our new subscribers at Napinka, Manitoba, writes a most hopeful letter concerning their first year's farming experience in the West. Perhaps it will interest others.

"We are English people and worked out two years before renting a farm for ourselves. My husband put in 180 acres of wheat, 30 acres of oats, and 8 acres of barley by himself, with four horses. He had a fairly good crop; 2700 bushels of wheat,

900 bushels of oats, and 180 bushels of barley. I had fairly good success, too. I made two to three dollars per week with my garden, raised 89 turkeys—but a skunk and foxes brought them down to 53—and 100 chickens. My turkeys had swelled heads at the same time as those of one of your correspondents who had written asking your advice. I did not like to do as you advised, so I fed them extra well, put a little sulphur in their meal, and at Christmas time sold 32 of them for over \$40.00.

Fattening Pigs.

A Nelson, Man., subscriber writes:—"We have some pigs half grown, that we want to fatten off quickly. They are in fairly warm quarters and our feeds are bran, shorts, oats and barley chop; also flax. What is the very best feed; should the flax be ground if fed to pigs?"

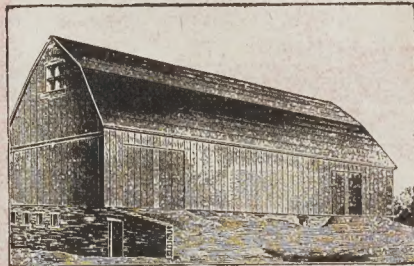
Answer.—From the feeds given here a splendid ration for fattening these pigs can be secured. Shorts, or middlings, with barley are conceded as the very best feeds for producing good firm bacon, and lots of it. Barley stands at the head of all cereals in producing high quality pork, because of the firmness and flavor which it imparts. It is the great European cereal used for bacon production and in the Danish trials with corn and barley for swine feed, barley was given the preference because it produced almost as many pounds of pork as the corn and a much better quality of product. Oats are not a valuable feed for fattening swine on account of their large percentage of hulls. When fed, they should be ground and they will be best fed if the hulls are sifted out. With plenty of barley and shorts we very much doubt the advisability of feeding the oats to fattening pigs. Bran is also a poor feed, only about half as valuable as shorts, for fattening pigs. It is too bulky and does not contain enough fattening elements. Pigs require a comparatively concentrated feed; their digestive tract is not large enough to make the best use of such feeds as bran and oats. These feeds, however, are valuable, if fed properly to growing pigs and to brood sows because of their muscle and bone forming constituents. They are especially valuable for animals with young. Shorts and middlings, which are practically the same, are pre-eminently adapted for feeding to swine. They are rich in fat and contain a good proportion of protein. It will be hard to get a better bacon grain ration than shorts and ground barley. Flax, as forming any considerable part of the ration, is not a proper feed. It is largely valuable for its oil, containing about 34 per cent of fat as against 4.5 per cent. and 1.8 per cent., respectively, for shorts and barley. It should always be ground when fed and a small quantity with the grain mixture in will improve the ration. It produces a laxative effect which is good.

If these pigs were ours, with the available feeds above mentioned, we would use the barley, shorts, and a little of the flax. Oats and bran, in small quantities, would not hurt the ration but would increase the palatability to some extent. The use of so many feeds, however, is more or less bother and will hardly pay. We would grind the barley and not feed it very heavily at the start. Ground barley and shorts, half and half, or three parts of the barley meal to two parts of the shorts, with a little of the ground flax—not more than 5 to 10 per cent. of the ration—will make capital feed. The pigs would do better on this, especially during the winter, if the mixture be soaked, scalded with boiling water. This can be done without much trouble in the winter as there is plenty of time for chores. After each feeding mix up the meal for the next feed, pour boiling water over it, cover it up and let it stand until feeding time. This renders the shorts, especially, more digestible and will prevent the waste of feeding dry meal. Care should be taken not to have the ration too wet or the best results will not obtain in winter feeding. If these pigs could have some roots or skim milk along with the above, together with their dry and warm quarters, we would expect to see as great gain as can be made any place on any feed.

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Brantford Asphalt Roofing is not merely coated (as are most roofings) but every fibre of the wool felt, used as the foundation of our roofings, is thoroughly saturated with this wear-defying asphaltum.

The result of this combination is a roofing which is noteworthy for its extraordinary lasting features—that will longest withstand rain, snow, heat, frost, acids, and alkali—that is somewhat better than any other roofing investment you can make.

Get Samples and Circulars from your hardware dealer, or if preferred we will mail them direct to you.

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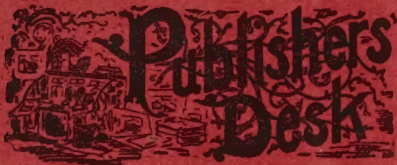
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Send for a Magnet Calendar.

This calendar hasn't been distributed in the West for very long, but it is already pretty well known. It is one well worth having this year, and can be obtained by simply addressing the Petrie Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

Low Price--Good Value.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that The Hackney Stock Food Co. are now preparing, in their factory at Winnipeg, a "Stock Tonic" that costs only \$2.00 a pail. This is a very low price for such an excellent article. It is a Tonic made from the best imported roots and herbs, and is backed up by the guarantee of both dealer and manufacturer. The Company allows responsible stock dealers to give it a 30 day trial, and if not satisfactory their money will be refunded.

Free Watch Fobs.

The Northwestern Hide & Fur Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., again support their claim that they give their customers more than any other firm in their line. In their ad in this issue they offer to every buyer or shipper of five dollars worth of goods, a beautiful oxidized-silver watch fob, one that anyone should be glad to wear. This old reliable firm has established a reputation for paying the best market prices and our subscribers will do well to ship to or buy of them and take advantage of this free offer.

The "Peerless" Without Cash.

The Lee-Hodgins Co. show their confidence, not only in the people but also in their incubator, in being willing to send it to customers without requiring a cash payment. The motto of the Peerless is "for better chicks and more of them", and to help accomplish this object they not only build their incubators the best they know how, but they also offer you the service of a Bureau of advice. They are anxious to see the success of their customers as this means success to them. You will be interested in learning all about their proposal, and they will quickly give it to you when you write mentioning The Nor'-West Farmer, or cutting out and mailing to them one of the coupons in their advertising in this paper.

The "Hawkeye" Catalog.

To many threshermen the famous Hawkeye feeder is so familiar as not need the description which the catalog can give. Those who are not familiar will be greatly benefited by getting the latest catalog, and studying it carefully. It is well illustrated, well printed and it gives facts. It describes fully, for instance, the long carrier, the automatic folding arrangement, the rotary band cutter with its changeable blades, which can be raised or lowered while the machine is running, the working of the speed governor and the straw governor, the feeding device and the easy access to the cylinder and the concaves. The descriptions are well worth study.

The claims to largest capacity of the Buffalo Hay Press are based on the fact that the feed opening is 32 inches and the length of the stroke 18 inches. The press is made entirely of steel and iron, mounted on wheels which track with ordinary wagon wheels.

The Hawkeye spreader can be set on an ordinary farm truck and released when the truck is required for other purposes, and as it consists of a box and spreader it is com-

paratively inexpensive. It is equipped with an endless apron and is driven from both wheels by heavy sprocket chains. The entire mechanism is controlled by one lever. You should have the catalog to learn all about it. Write the Parsons-Hawkeye Co., Winnipeg, mentioning this paper.

Absorbine for Shoe Boils.

S. Farnsworth, Lunenburg, Mass., writes W. F. Young, April 4, 1907: "Last fall I sent you for a can of Absorbine. My horse had a large shoe gall, I should say as large as a quart measure, and absorbine took it all down and I have used only half of the can. I should not be afraid to recommend it to anyone." Absorbine is a mild and pleasant remedy to use. It is prompt and positive in its action and will remove blemishes, cure lameness and pain without blistering or removing the hair, states used. Send to address below for free the manufacturer. Horse can be book "How to Remove Blemishes." Absorbine is \$2.00 per bottle at dealers, or express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 76 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian agents, Lyman & Sons, 380 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Free Sample of Amatite.

It is so difficult to convince the average farmer that it is really possible to make a roofing which does not have to be painted or coated, that the Barrett Manufacturing Company takes elaborate pains to supply every inquirer with a free sample of Amatite, in order to show what the famous mineral surface is like. This real mineral surface is firmly imbedded into the top surface of the roofing and is, of course, practically indestructible by wind or weather, and can be exposed to the elements without fear of damage. Paint or coating is not needed for Amatite and the manufacturers do not manufacture anything in the way of paint for use upon it. An Amatite roof, once laid in position upon a house or barn, will stay there indefinitely without further care or attention of any kind. This is a vast improvement over the roofings which require a new coat of paint every two or three years; and if Amatite cost more than the other roofings it would still be worth while for this reason alone. Amatite, however, does not, in fact, cost as much as other roofings, and farmers who are preparing to roof any of their buildings should investigate it. The manufacturers are always ready to send a free sample on request. Address the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston.

Farmers' Buying Directory.

A rotary grain cleaner—Beeman & Co., Winnipeg will be glad to describe to you very fully their New Process Grain Cleaner.

Pumps and windmills—H. Cater, Brandon, will give you full description of his complete line, on application.

Hatching chickens?—The Lee-Hodgins Co., Pembroke, Ont., the Model Incubator Co., Toronto, and the Sure-Hatch Incubator Co., Box 127, Fremont, Neb., all have valuable information for you.

Going in for potatoes?—The Aspinwall Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich., and the Hoover Mfg. Co., Avery, Ohio, make a complete line of potato planters, diggers and cultivating implements, and will be glad to tell you all about them.

Wood saws, gasoline engines, and windmills—The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Brandon, are at your service with a complete line, which they will be glad to describe fully.

"Pointers on Monitor Drills"—This is a compact little book valuable to all who think of buying drills.

Grain to sell?—The commission firms advertising on our market pages can usually get you the best price, and will always deal squarely with you.

Corrugated Iron Siding—Clare & Brockest, Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co., and the Metallic Roofing Co., all of Winnipeg, will be glad to tell you all about their respective lines.

Gasoline traction engines—The Kinnard-Haines Co., Minneapolis, will be glad to give you detailed information about the Flour City.

Buying a Drill—The American Seeding Machine Co., 310 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, will give you complete information about the Superior, the Hoosier, and the Kentucky drills—also about the Superior disc harrow on wheels.

Orloff Oats—A new, quick-maturing oat from Russia, about which the Steele-Briggs Co., Winnipeg, will be glad to give you full particulars.

Fence catalogs—The Frost Wire Fence Co., Ideal Fence Co., Great West Fence Co., and the Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co. all of Winnipeg, and the Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Owen Sound, Ont.; Page Wire Fence Co., Walkerville, Ont., and the London Fence Limited, Portage la Prairie, will be glad to send you full information relating to their respective fences.

Rural telephone builders—The Northern Electric and Mfg. Co., Montreal, and the Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Toronto, can give valuable information about building country lines.

Valuable Booklets for Inventors.

Mr. Egerton R. Case, F. M. Chart, Inst. P. A., Lond., Patent Solicitor, Toronto, has recently published a very comprehensive booklet dealing with patents, and copy of same will be sent to those interested upon request.

Sell Your Farm.

Manitobans particularly, will be interested in the plan of the W. Vincent Co., 354 Main Street, Winnipeg, to get buyers for improved Manitoba farms. They have far-reaching connections with United States people and Easterners, and are in a splendid position to sell farms. It will cost you nothing to communicate with them.

A Paying Farm Proposition.

One of the best paying farm propositions an ambitious man can take hold of is cattle feeding either for market or for milk.

Now that agricultural science has given us an insight into the actual principles which lie at the foundation of the business, it is a mere matter of applying them in daily practice to get good profit for ourselves. Feeding grain meal, or any combination of feeds, won't necessarily make beef or produce milk. Your steer or cow has got to digest and use its ration or the manure heap will be the richer and you the poorer. In other words, the simple act of feeding doesn't always produce results.

Here is where farm science comes to the rescue. The new idea on feeding tells us, first of all, that the steer or cow is like a machine, and that the feed each gets is raw material which we wish to turn into flesh, fat or milk. Now, if your steer or cow, as machines, don't work properly, a greater or less percentage of your feed is bound to be wasted. That is, animal digestion must be absolutely right if the greatest gain is to be made. But it's impossible to keep the stomach and intestines working right when they are constantly forced beyond natural limitations and that is what every feeder of live stock is doing when feeding for market or for milk.

From which it follows that anything capable of continuing the digestive function in healthy activity during the weeks or months in which the fattening process is going on, will solve the problem to the feeder's satisfaction.

Experiment has proved conclusively that a preparation containing true tonic elements, blood builders and nitrates (which are well known as cleansing the system) is an actual necessity in the cattle business. In fact, the greatest success is impossible without it. Just as well expect to preserve your own health and stuff with rich food for a period of months as to expect your stall-fed steer or cow to do so.

The "food tonic" idea has come to stay in the cattle feeding business—success depends on it. Your animals must be "toned up" and strengthened by these mild elements which great medicinal writers, like Professors Winslow, Quilman and Finley Dun,

recommended as beneficial. Give it to the horses, it will make them fitter and more salable. Lambs grow faster, swine fat quicker—indeed, all live stock profit depends upon this tonic.—Advertisement.

LIVE STOCK, LOST OR ESTRAY

Notice, in one issue, not exceeding 20 words of lost or estray stock is given free in this department to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding the above-mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 2 cents per word on all over-plus matter.

The list of lost notices is open to all subscribers whose animals have wandered away from them.

The list of estray notices is open to all subscribers who have had animals stray on to their farms or into their bands and who wish to find the owners.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

STRAYED

Bay Mare, branded **BH** right hip and **CS** on right shoulder; Brown Mare, white strip on face, **CS** on right shoulder and **WC** on left shoulder; Bay Gelding, same brands, Suitable reward. W. Bladon, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Strayed.

Since May 1st, 1907, one dark brown pony mare, stripe in face, white on hind leg. Also 1 year old brown filly. \$10 reward will be given for information leading to their recovery.—D. A. Taylor, Boissevain, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for his district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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by using the cheap imported salt that is being sold throughout the West.

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facts
that
prove
how just
a little
of your
time or
the time
of your
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can be
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actual
cash**

Let me give you absolute proof of the money you can make raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator

IF you are not getting all the money you should out of poultry you are neglecting a big source of revenue.

If you are depending entirely on the products of your farm, remember that a lean year may come.

Wouldn't you then welcome the extra money that you can easily earn by giving a little time to raising poultry?

In fact a few minutes a day given to a Chatham Incubator by your wife or daughter will bring in a nice little sum.

It does not depend on skill; the directions are simple; the way is clear. It does not require constant watchfulness nor excessive care. Everyone that gives the machine a proper chance to hatch fertile eggs gets a crop of chickens.

I know that this is true for I have tested it myself.

I have letters from hundreds of Chatham Incubator users all over Canada and the United States telling me of the success they have had and the big money they are making.

I know you can make big money, too, with a Chatham Incubator.

I know you can make more with a Chatham Incubator than with any other make.

People who have tried other makes have written and told me this.

The Experimental Farm at Guelph, Ont., use Chatham Incubators in their special poultry course and find that they

out-hatch any incubator on the farm.

I guarantee the Chatham Incubator for five years. This guarantee is backed by my Company, who have been doing business in Canada and the United States for over 50 years. Very likely some of your neighbors have done business with us and can tell you how we stand on fair dealing.

I want you to write to me to-day for my 1908 booklet.

It tells how the Chatham Incubator is made. It tells just why the Chat-

ham Incubator does its work so well. I will also send you with this booklet, copies of the hundreds of testimonials which I have received—proof of my statements.

Then I will give you my special price, on time. On the easy terms on which I sell you the Chatham Incubator it will pay for itself before you have paid me a cent for it.

Drop me a post card to-day just saying, "Send me your booklet and special price, on time." I'll mail all information to you at once.

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